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U. S. Cotton Stamp Plan To Get Springfield Test; R. I. Bishop Backs Allies

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 21, 1940

In Boston: Utility Faces Investigation

Springfield, Mass., was selected today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as the second place where the cotton stamp plan would operate. The plan already is in operation in Memphis, Tenn.

Americans have a duty as Christian citizens to bring the fullest possible aid to the Allies, the Rt Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, told the Protestant Episcopal State convention.

A 10 per cent dividend paid by the Northern Berkshires Gas & Electric Company places upon the Company the burden of proof that its rates are not too high, it was claimed at a Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission hearing. [Details: Page 13.]

The Massachusetts Medical Society today moved nearer to establishment of a State-wide system of voluntary sickness insurance by adopting a set of principles laying the foundation for such a plan. [Details: Page 13.]

In Washington: President Vetoes Harbor Bill

A Bill authorizing appropriations of $109,985,450 for river and harbor improvements and surveys, was vetoed by President Roosevelt, who noted that there were already in existence authorizations of $207,720,140 for river and harbor projects and that these included $49,746,390 of "so-called inactive projects." He added, "It seems to me that the nonmilitary activities of the War Department should give way at this time to the need for miltiary preparedness."

The American Red Cross cabled $500,000 to France to meet "the appalling needs of 5,000,000 Belgian and French refugees fleeing from the battle zones." It also announced it would buy $1,000,000 worth of ambulances and supplies for immediate shipment to Europe.

President Roosevelt requested Congress to appropriate $475,000 for Federal participation in the New York and San Francisco world's fair and exposition this year, $200,000 for the San Francisco exposition and $275,000 for the New York Fair. Congress has authorized participation in the two events but has yet to make appropriations.

A request for an additional $35,000,000 immediately for the purchase of strategic materials, such an manganese, tin, and chromium, for national defense purposes was asked of Congress by President Roosevelt, bringing to $47,500,000 the amount requested for such accumulations.

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation fixing foreign ship construction costs existing immediately prior to the outbreak of the European war as a basis for computing differential subsidies on domestic construction.

All Navy establishments were ordered by Lewis Compton, Acting Secretary, to speed up defense preparations by working additional shifts and by increasing civilian shipbuilding forces by at least 15,000 within three months.

U. S. Air Passenger Travel Sets Record in April

CHICAGO (AP)—Domestic airlines flew 79,885,146 revenue passenger miles in April, an all-time record month in passenger travel, the Air Transport Association of America announced. The figure represented a 68.45 per cent increase over revenue passenger miles flown in April last year and 9.29 per cent over March, 1940, previous peak month.

War Summary: Germany Claims Large Gains

In North France the Germans claim to have advanced as far as Abbéville near the mouth of the Somme, separating French forces south of that river from those to the north and in Belgium. French Premier Reynaud stated in the Senate that the Germans had reached Arras and Amiens, but did not admit the capture of Abbéville. [Details: Page 1.]

In Belgium the Belgian and part of the French Army is believed to have been trapped. Conflicting reports are in circulation as to whether the British troops that have been engaged there are with the Belgians or have made their way back to Britain.

The Albania-Yugoslav frontier was closed late today by Italian order.

Sea warfare was suddenly intensified with German claims of having damaged a British battleship and heavy cruiser off Northern Norway, and of having sunk six transports and damaged numerous other Allied freighters and naval craft in the Straits of Dover. Britain acknowledged one of its cruisers had sunk after striking rocks, and that a minelayer had been sunk by a German mine. [Details: Page 6.]

Italy's intentions remained in doubt among increasing outward signs of preparation for war. Blackouts and air-raid drills began in industrial areas, while Premier Mussolini conferred at length with Germany's colonial chief, Gen. Ritter von Epp. [Details: Page 4.]

In Norway it was reported in an official Norwegian communiqué that German troops had ceased fighting in the area between Narvik and Trondheim, taking up new positions in the plateau north of Narvik. The siege of Narvik apparently continued with reports that the German ammunition supply was reaching a critical stage.

Turkey intensified its preparations for war by voting 25,000,000 pounds for defense. A second Turkish military mission to confer with Allied troops in Syria was reported to be about to leave.

Boston Has 2,002 Increase In Family-Dwelling Units

During the recent three-year period of 1936, 1937, and 1938 Boston had a net increase of 2,002 family-dwelling units, according to a survey just completed by the United States Department of Labor in co-operation with the Works Projects Administration.

Based on building permits issued the survey revealed that 1,055 privately financed dwellings were constructed in addition to the Old Harbor Village housing project of 1,016 units, financed by Federal funds, bringing the total to 2,071 units in new residential buildings.

Supplementing these and bringing the total of new units provided to 3,563 were the 1,492 dwellings resulting from additions and alterations to existing buildings. The demolition of 1,561 dwellings accounts for the difference between the total of 3,563 and the net increase of 2,002.

Boston citizens during this three-year period showed a definite trend toward single homes. According to the United States Census of 1930, slightly less than one-fourth of the families in Boston lived in single-family houses, a little over one-fourth occupied two-family houses, and about one-half were living in buildings for three or more families. On the other hand, almost 55 per cent of the 1,055 dwellings for which permits were issued in the period 1936 to 1928 were single family houses, about 16 per cent were in two-family houses, and 29 per cent were in three or more family structures.

It was pointed out that the single-family house trend has been made possible through the Federal Housing Administration which has made it possible to buy or build a home on a small equity while at the same time holding financing costs within reasonable limits.

Cities and towns surrounding Boston also have shown a sharp increase in building with Newton showing a rise of 1,003.

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Work in Rain Wins After WPA Doubt

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., May 21

Cranston Work Projects Administration workers didn't like the idea of working in the rain on a sewer project today, but several hundred other workers, brought to the job from Woonsocket, didn't like the idea of knocking off for a shower. A Federal Supervisor settled the argument by telling them they could go home or work as they pleased, but warned them they couldn't make up lost time if they didn't work. The Cranston workers decided the rain wasn't so bad, after all.

U. S. Could Not Bolster Allies, Bridges Says

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever its desires, the United States is helpless to give the Allies immediate effective aid, United States Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, second ranking member of the Military Affairs Committee, and announced Presidential aspirant, disclosed in Boston today.

Coming direct from Washington, where he has spent the last few days in almost constant session with the nation's Army, Navy and Air Defense chiefs, Senator Bridges gave as his firm estimate that it would be at least one full year before the nation would be in position to defend even its own borders and two full years before it could defend the Monroe Doctrine, which would require military action should a foreign power attack in this hemisphere.

Senator Bridges sharply assailed the Roosevelt Administration for failing to properly prepare national defenses while spending "billions on projects, many of them of questionable value."

He urged that new taxes be voted while the public is in a mood for them, to defray costs of preparedness, which he estimated will mount above $3,000,000,000.

Suggests New Levies

He mentioned a broadened base for income taxes, a transaction tax (a form of sales tax) and greatly extended luxury taxes as possible revenue raising devices. He conceded the debt limit would have to be raised.

Attacking the President's attitude of omniscience toward foreign affairs, the Senator asserted, "Now, when the crisis appears, we are inadequately prepared."

The Senator analyzed our war implements in the light of what he has learned in Washington. Our air arm is outmoded, he said, because our bombers lack the gun turret in the tail, which first made its appearance on German planes during the Norwegian campaign. This tail gun forestalls the previous policy of diving at bombers from the rear.

Moreover, the new German planes are armored with metal so strong it repels the 30 calibre machine gun bullets, making most machine guns, Allied and our own, impotent.

In addition, German planes are now equipped with a leak proof gasoline tank, having five layers: (1) fibre, (2) regular rubber, (3) very soft rubber, (4) a treated rubber, (5) leather. This tank, he disclosed has been known to withstand 30 bullets without leaking. American metal tanks, by contrast, force a plane out of action if the tanks are struck once.

"Our air force will have to be revamped with these developments in thought," Senator Bridges declared.

Research Essential

He spoke of the fact that public opinion had restrained private manufacturers from extensive war research, and said the Army had been given little funds for the purpose. Such research into new methods and new material is now a vivid necessity, he said.

Especially needed are new anti-tank guns capable of piercing the heavy armor of modern tanks, he declared. More anti-aircraft guns are urgently needed. The Senator said the first necessity is to equip and modernize our present standing Army and National Guard and then prepare a big reserve force. He did not give a total for this combined force.

The Navy, he said, must be reclassed, especially if the Germans are victorious. Most of the money has been spent in Pacific defenses, he pointed out. There are 16-inch guns on the Pacific side of the Panama Canal, much smaller ones on the Atlantic side. Now, he said, we must turn to the Atlantic, which probably means a two-ocean Navy.

The Senator is in Boston at the invitation of the Massachusetts Republic Club, and will address that group at Hotel Bradford tonight.

He has been traveling around the country, not seeking delegates, he said, but making friends and building up his candidacy.

Taft Insists On Caution In Help to Allies

Ohio Senator emphasizes war, business freedom and U. S. financing as campaign issues.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio today pointed up with new directness and detail the three cardinal issues on which he is resting his appeal for the Republican Presidential nomination and on which, if nominated, he would base his campaign for election.

The issues and the positions which the Ohio Senator takes are these:

1. The war. More firmly, more frankly, more resolutely than ever before, Mr. Taft takes the stand of reluctant but 100 per cent neutrality toward the war and unqualifiedly opposes any form of assistance to the Allies which could either tempt or drag the United States into the conflict.

2. Government regulation of business. Here Senator Taft charges that the New Deal is intent upon amassing complete power to dominate the whole field of business. He contends that all the initiative and energy and genius and daring which built up America are being throttled and discouraged. He pledges to correct specific abuses by business without undertaking vast and intimate regulation of business. He pledges to prevent oppression without creating a greater oppression.

3. Federal finances. The Senator affirms that New Deal spending is heading the nation into imminent bankruptcy. He asserts that the Administration is both indifferent and incapable in the field of financial management. He guarantees to effect large economies and balance the budget even the hard way, if necessary—the hard way being higher taxes.

Closes in Indiana

As Senator Taft brought to a close in Indiana the final phase of his pre-convention campaigning which he believes will now carry him into the Philadelphia nominating convention with the largest number of delegates of any candidate. It was apparent that the reactions to his St. Louis speech on foreign policy Monday evening were still the dominant interest.

It was in his St. Louis speech that Senator Taft, even in the face of the most manifestly increasing signs of "Help-the-Allies" sentiment throughout the Midwest—sentiment which his closest asso-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Nazi Machine Nears Channel; 'Incredible Faults': Reynaud; U. S. Looks to Defense Speed

Wide World

When Aircraft Industry Pledged Support to Defense Program

In a meeting with Administration officials at the Treasury Department, more than 100 representatives of the aviation industry pledged co-operation in the emergency preparedness plan. Left to right: Lawrence D. Bell, President, Belair Corporation; Glenn Martin, of Martin bombers; Philip D. Johnson, President, Boeing Corporation, and G. W. Vaughn, President, Curtiss-Wright.

French Premier tells senators 'disaster' that crushed army of Gen. Corap.

Amiens and Arras fell to the Germans today as the mechanized Nazi forces suddenly thrust toward the French coast in a mile-an-hour drive which carried them to Abbeville, 12 miles from the English Channel.

The sudden onslaught, crushing the French Ninth Army, brought forth a powerful speech from Premier Paul Reynaud in the French Senate in which he attributed the German gains to serious mismanagement of the campaign by the War Office before he took it over.

Prime Minister Churchill was received tonight in audience with the King.

The critical situation of the Allied forces was punctuated by German claims of having inflicted severe damage upon British units, including a battleship and heavy cruiser bombed and several transports sunk in the Straits of Dover.

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—"Incredible faults" in the direction of French operations by the War Department before he took it over May 19 were disclosed by Premier Paul Reynaud in a frank statement in the Senate today in which he admitted that the Germans had broken through the French lines and were headed for the Coast.

M. Reynaud explained the disorganization of the army assigned to hold the line of the Meuse River in Belgium by disclosing that the French divisions "were less numerous" in that sector.

"The best troops had been sent farther into Belgium," the Premier continued, declaring that that made it "easy" for the enemy's mobile units to penetrate into the Meuse region.

M. Reynaud told the Senators that the French withdrawal started when the army of Gen. André George Corap, famed in France as the conqueror of Abd-el-Krim, the Riff leader, in 1926 was forced to fall back from their advanced positions in Belgium to the line of the Meuse River.

Explains First Phases

Explaining the first phases of the operations, M. Reynaud said that when the Germans invaded the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, the French were forced to move forward to meet them out of their line of prepared fortifications along the Belgian frontier.

It was then, M. Reynaud said, that the enemy launched its attack, forcing General Corap's advancing army to withdraw.

"One would think the Meuse River was easy to defend because of the way it winds and because of the woods which are about it," M. Reynaud said, adding that it is "just because of these things that it is difficult to defend."

"When I took over the War Office" . . .—the Senators interrupted with loud cries of "finally!"— . . . that was the situation," M. Reynaud said.

M. Reynaud severely criticized the manner in which the War Department had directed operations.

Speaking of "incredible faults," he cited as an example that a reduced number of French divisions was thinned out along the Meuse River because it had been considered in itself a "redoubtable obstacle."

French divisions, "badly entrenched and badly trained to bear such attacks," were forced to combat the mighty thrust of the German armored divisions because bridges were not blown up," M. Reynaud cried.

"Total Disorganization"

"You understand now the disaster, the total disorganization of the Corap army!"

This, in detail, was the situation M. Reynaud said he found when he went to the War Ministry.

"A breach 110 kilometers (62 miles) wide had been opened. Into that breach surged a German army made up of armored divisions followed by motorized divisions which, after having opened a large pocket in the direction of Paris, launched out west toward the sea.

"They were thus taking in the rear our entire fortified system along the French-Belgian frontier and menacing the Allied forces still engaged in Belgium who were not given the order to retreat until the evening of May 15.

"The day before yesterday, an armored division had reached the line of Quesnoy-Cambrai-Peronne and the Somme River to Hamm.

"For the last 48 hours, the German advance has continued.

"This morning at 8 a. m. the High Command informed me that

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Industry's Quick Effectiveness In Defense Plan Is Explored

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—The ability of American industry to cope with the huge rearmament program now speeding through Congress was engaging the attention of Government officials here today.

Stirred by reports that it might take as long as 20 months to meet American munition needs and of a lack of harmony between plane manufacturers and those charged with American defense, officials were reported ready to throw Federal funds into the expansion of plants essential to national defense and to be considering the utilization of part of the country's automobile industry for the same purpose.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, has offered Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to plants desiring to expand production in the interest of national defense. The loans would be made in co-operation with private banks, with the R. F. C. securing up to 75 per cent of the money lent.

Auto Plants Could Help

At the same time, it was pointed out here that part of the skilled labor and machinery available in American automobile plants could be geared to the production of the 50,000 warplanes demanded by President Roosevelt in his special defense message. This could be done without dislocating the production of automobiles, since most auto plants work full time only a part of the year, it is added.

It was expected in Congress that the Senate would approve measures giving the Army nearly $2,000,000,000 very soon. Bills be-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Near-Channel Towns Captive; Cities Bombed

By the Associated Press

German thrusts have brought the Nazi motorized troops to within 15 miles of the English channel through the cities of Arras, Amiens, and Abbeville, the German High Command claimed today.

The Germans also claimed to have destroyed the French Ninth Army and to have captured its commander, General Giraud, and also to have taken the last of the Namur forts to hold out.

Premier Paul Reynaud, in the French Senate, admitted that Amiens and Arras had been taken by the Germans, while the French spokesman announced that the Nazis had entered Abbeville.

French Announcement

The French War Ministry spokesman announced that the French forces had withdrawn from Laon, which is approximately 75 miles northeast of Paris. It is closer to Paris than any other point from which the French have acknowledged removing.

German bombing planes attacked Channel ports (not specified) yesterday, the spokesman added.

Press reports yesterday said that Dieppe had been one of the ports bombed.

The spokesman also disclosed that the German push continued to the west and north of St. Quentin.

German Communiqué

The German communiqué said: "The Ninth French Army, which was on the Meuse between Namur and Sedan to hold and maintain connection between strong enemy operation groups in Belgium and the Maginot Line south of Sedan has been crushed and is about to be dissolved.

"The Army Staff and General Giraud, hitherto Commander of the Seventh French Army, who assumed command over the Ninth Army, have been captured.

"German divisions are flowing into the breach forced by the German thrust. German armored cars and motorized troops at their head took Arras, Amiens, and Abbeville.

"The Germans began crowding toward the Channel Coast all the French and Belgian armies still to be found north of the Somme.

"In Belgium, our troops attacked the enemy, which again accepted the fight east of Ghent and farther south on the Scheldt River. Enemy attempts to force a way out southward from the Valenciennes region failed.

Losses In Counterattack

"On the southern wing of our attack, German troops, as previously reported in a special announcement, took Laon and stormed over the Chemin de Dames as far as the Aisne-Oise Canal.

"Here, during a defense against French counterattacks, numerous armored cars were destroyed. The city of Rethel, which was still controlled by enemy units, was taken.

"The Air Force shares outstandingly in the victory of the Army. Through complete control of the air, destruction of river crossings and traffic connections, attacks on marching and transport columns, it speeded up dissolution of the Ninth French Army

"All attempts at endangering

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Intimate Message from Washington

Washington Has Undergone Rapid and Radical Changes Since the 'Blitzkrieg' Struck Europe—New Tendencies Loom

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Here are a few observations set down in the hurry of stirring Capital events without much order or sequence. So much has happened since that fatal Friday, May 10, that it almost seems to require the coinage of a new phrase "B. B."—"Before Blitzkrieg,"—to express the sudden, deep revulsion of outlook and thought that differentiates the present from what existed before.

To begin with the legislative situation then. With a sweep of the hand, like somebody clearing chessmen off a table, half a dozen pieces of pending legislation have probably been wiped out. It looks now as though there wouldn't be any amendments to the Wage-Hour Act; or any changes in the Labor Relations Act. The Transportation Act and the Farm Tenants Act seem doomed and so does the Logan-Walter bill. What remains before Congress quits are primarily the gigantic new preparedness bill and the relief bill. When they are out of the way Congress will go too.

It could be wished that the new patriotism and elevation of spirit could be translated into passing the sweeping civil service reform bills now pending. If ever there were true "preparedness measures" they are the Hatch and Ramspeck measures. America needs a standard of executive efficiency such as it has rarely known before and these measures would help the program.

On the other hand, this seems the worst of all possible times to offer the Rankin bill, which is an extension of pensions to World War dependents, not on a basis of disability suffered in the army but in the direction of universal pensions for all World War veterans. With incalculable new preparedness costs looming ahead it seems no time for such politically inspired lavishness as the Rankin bill which just passed the House, and is now before the Senate Committee.

Roosevelt or Hull?

On the political side, Mr. Roosevelt seems more assured than ever of the third-term nomination if he wants it, but some observers still think that at the last minute he will gracefully retire in favor of Mr. Hull. Correspondents here, almost universally, agree that Mr. Roosevelt's chances of re-election have been vastly increased by the turn of war events. The qualification to the statement however must be added that events change quickly, and that November is still a long way off.

Under the rigidity of the American governmental system an election is required every four years. There seems to be a good many reasons for wishing to postpone it now if it could be postponed, particularly if tension grows greater instead of moderating. But the political situation here is still in a greatly confused state.

It may be possible to write more confidently on the subject after Alf M. Landon has seen the President tomorrow. For a time today there was some uncertainty whether Mr. Landon would go to Washington. But a White House statement cleared up earlier reports that the conference had been cancelled.

Under the strain of a great national emergency there is a tendency to increase the power of the Executive. "Before Blitzkrieg" the trend in Washington was just the reverse. The Logan-Walter bill, for example, was specifically directed against diffused administrative authority. It is true, of course, that preparedness is not the same thing as war, but on the scale with which it is being undertaken, and with the speed on which it is proposed, it will tend toward regimentation and stronger powers for the Chief Executive. That is a tendency that will be visible in the days ahead.

Problems of 1918 Return

Some of the difficulties in the way of speedy re-arming by the United States are only now being seen. They are likely to try America's patriotic patience. These obstacles are of the kind that will require firm Executive authority. To begin with, there is the old struggle of Labor and Capital. The aviation industry, for example, is one where the unions have not been able to penetrate very far. If Labor exerts its full effort it may demand in return the revival of something equivalent to the War Labor Board of April, 1918, particularly if living costs are forced up. This was composed of joint Labor, Capital, and public representatives, and gave workers the right to organize collectively long before the NLRB was heard of. It regulated relations between Labor and Capital, arbitrated industrial disputes, fixed hours and wages in certain industries, and banned strikes contrary to public interest.

Then there is the question of profits. Only yesterday Navy officials asked the House Naval Affairs Committee to pass a bill waiving the limitation of 10 per cent profits on naval construction, along with hour and wage guarantees under the Walsh-Healey bill, and civil service rules. This broad problem is only just now opening up. To many persons a 10 per cent profit seems like a pretty big profit. In the interest of hurried preparedness should manufacturers be permitted to take more? Under a totalitarian government, of course, profits of the sort wouldn't be permitted at all. Under a capitalistic system, the problem has got to be worked out by a system of compromises.

Here are only a few matters indicating that a firm and steady hand will be needed in Washington to engineer the big preparedness drive, to keep Labor and Capital in order, and to save the taxpayers as much as possible out of an already staggering sum total.

Richard L. Strout

All Pennsylvania Now Abloom

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania's natural beauties reach their height at the warm season. For then the trees and shrubs bloom in profusion over the entire countryside. During this month the beautiful dogwood is at its best and various festivals celebrating this event are held.

Exceptionally heavy travel is anticipated this year by Pennsylvania tourist officials. They report that Pennsylvania highways are in excellent condition and any traveler may go the length and breadth of the State with ease. These highways lead through mountains which already are being blanketed with a colorful display of floral blooms.

Of particular beauty during late May and early June are the rhododendron and laurel. The lovely flesh-colored laurel, the State flower, may be seen in profusion over Pennsylvania's hills. Festivals are held in June in the Poconos, at Brookville, Wellsboro, and Cook Forest, in the northwestern part of the State. Likewise, festivals are held over the blossoming of the rhododendrons in June.

Apple-blossom time brings hundreds of visitors to Pennsylvania during May, particularly to the Adams-Franklin Counties area, in the vicinity of Gettysburg Battlefield and Chambersburg, to witness a fairyland of snow-white flowers.

Along country lanes and on the rolling hills wild honeysuckle permeates the air with its delicate perfume. In Lehigh County, one of the greatest peach-producing regions of the State, some 125,000 peach trees are coming into full bloom, presenting a spectacle comparable to the cherry blossoms on the banks of the Potomac.

* * *

An increasing number of cruise-minded vacationists are turning toward the Great Lakes for their annual "water" voyage this summer. Steamship lines operating cruises on the Great Lakes report just double the requesst for accommodations as compared with a year ago. The Georgian Bay Line started operating last Thursday, a month earlier than in 1939. The S. S. South American and the S. S. North American of this line will start the regular, seven-day cruise season, July 6, the former from Buffalo and the latter from Chicago. The S. S. Alabama will start its regular cruising season on June 29 from Buffalo and will cover the same territory as last year in the seven-day, round-trip cruises between that port, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Isle Royale and Duluth.

* * *

When most vacationists speak of Nova Scotia they speak of its Annapolis Valley where the annual blooming of thousands of apple trees attracts visitor from far and wide. This year Nova Scotia will hold the eighth annual Apple Blossom Festival in Kentville, the week end of June 2. When the trees are in full bloom the entire valley, 120 by 40 miles, becomes a mass of pink and white all the way from Digby, on Annapolis Basin, to Windsor on the tidewaters of Minas Basin. Parades and pageants and the choosing of a Queen will be the featured attractions.

* * *

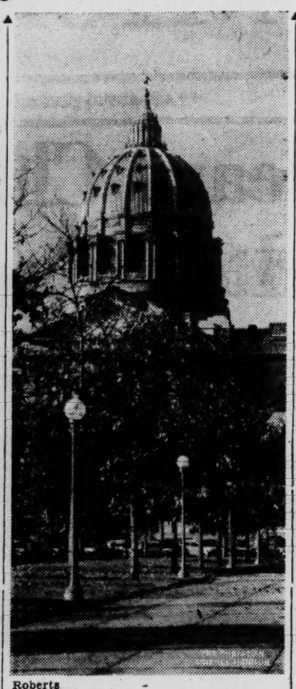
Vacationists with short holiday periods today may venture far afield. This is due to faster trains and, of course, the increasing use of the airplane. Tours by plane have been slow in coming but they now are here and here to say. The American Express is offering plane tours to Mexico, Guatemala and Yucatan and there are available any week in the year, almost any day in the week. Giant sleeper planes on frequent schedules wing southward from the principal cities of the United States, connecting at Brownsville with other huge airliners for the three-and-a-half hour flight to Mexico City. A 10-day trip by air from almost any point in the United States gives one eight full days in Mexico.

* * *

A series of 18 weekly cruises to Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic have been announced by the Porto Rico Line. The luxurious liners Borinquen and Coamo will sail from New York every Thursday from now until the end of September. Land excursions include sightseeing trips, shopping tours, golf, and surf-bathing under a tropical setting.

* * *

Havana and Mexico City will continue throughout the summer to be popular with Americans. For that reason the Cuba Mail Line has scheduled 27 summer cruises to Havana and Mexico, sailings to start on June 29 and continuing on through Aug. 31. As a special summer attraction for thrifty vacationists, five 13-day cruises to Mexico will be operated aboard the Iroquois on June 29, July 13, July 27, Aug. 10, and Aug. 24. Longer cruises of 17 and 24 days also can be made by using the Iroquois southbound and the Mexico or Monterey northbound. In the shorter cruise field a feature attraction of the line will be the 11 six-day cruises to Havana abroad the popular Oriente.



Roberts

State Capitol

This ornate structure is located at Harrisburg

Tulips Bring Spring Beauty to Chicago

Chicago Park District

Marjorie Davies **William Wirth**

Shown welcoming the first group of tulips that bloomed this spring in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Chicago Takes Visitors Along 'Tulip Trail'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Tours along some 40 miles of brilliant tulip trails are being conducted for the first time here this spring as Chicago matches its profusion of blossoms with the miles of azalea trails of the South, the luxuriant rose bushes of the Northwest, and the fruit blossoms of Michigan.

Tulips now are beginning to reach the height of their glory despite wintry winds which lingered long over Lake Michigan and snow flurries pushing late into Chicago's spring. More than 1,500,000 tulip bulbs of many varieties were planted along boulevards and in parks.

The "tulip trail" mapped by the Chicago Museum Tours Committee came as a result of the popularity of the museum tours started only about six months ago and taking visitors and home folks into the Planetarium, Aquarium, Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago Historical Society, Field Museum, and other institutions with lecturer-guides.

Role in Economic Peace Given Adult Educators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20 — An American electorate which, it was charged, through "ignorance and timidity" failed for 20 years to take economic steps which might have warded off the war now on in Europe was described by speakers at the fifteenth annual session of the American Association for Adult Education here today. The electorate, it was added, failed to grasp the full meaning of what the war would have meant to America and simultaneously permitted pressure-group government to intrude itself upon democracy. The correction of this was seen to be the immediate responsibility of the men and women carrying forward adult education.

The first general meeting of the conference, which continues through Thursday at the Astor Hotel, heard Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J. Dr. Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, and Alvin Johnson, President of the Association, stress the implications of the theme chosen for the four-day sessions, "The Democratic Way—an Educational Process."

Teachers of adult education were described as one of America's first lines of defense against the fifth and sixth columns of propagandists and dissension-sowers who, it was charged, are seeking to confuse the war issues and the home-front problems and who contend that democracy has failed. It was stressed before the 1,500 delegates at today's session that since it is the adults who vote and to whom national leaders look for guidance, adult educators must give them instruction which will "free men's minds and rouse their wills to choose wisely."

Discussion of Issues Urged

"We are the best informed people in the world as to the events of the war in Europe and yet we hear the least discussions of the issues involved and of their possible application to us," Dr. Aydelotte declared. "We have for 25 years ignored the economic problems of other nations, forgetting that these aer our economic problems as well.

"The result in this country has been a decade of depression, a preposterous system of subsidies and measures of relief which have too often taken the form of the destruction of food needed to relieve the starving, of refusing to receive those commodities which alone could raise our standard of living and of building up instead barren hoards of gold and silver in the vaults and strong rooms of the National Treasury."

The series of "unwise" policies, ranging from the Smoot-Hawley tariff to insistence on collection of World War debts, was blamed by Dr. Aydelotte not on the politicians primarily, but on an electorate which failed to take the advice of economists and, instead, heeded catch-phrase slogans.

"We have refused to look economic and political facts in the face," he continued. "We have acted upon doctrines which a clear-thinking electorate would have seen to be false. We have capitulated to organized minorities, we have assisted indirectly in bringing on a disastrous war in which we may eventually be involved and from which we shall certainly suffer whether we take part or not—all because we did not know better."

Wisdom and Sentiment

Had there been a connection between the wisdom of the economists and the sentiment of the voters, the Smoot-Hawley tariff never would have been passed, Dr. Aydelotte declared. It is the business of adult education to establish that connection, he contended.

"We depend as no country ever did upon the wisdom of the electorate," Dr. Aydelotte continued. "The ability of our people to act with wisdom depends upon having the situation and the issues explained to them by clear, authoritative, and disinterested teachers. Their ability to act wisely depends not merely upon four years of high school and four years of college education, but upon a training which will continue through life and which will bring to the best and most intelligent of our citizens the sound scholarship and sober judgment of the most intelligent scholars and thinkers."

Throughout the addresses speakers emphasized that education which stops with high school or college is not sufficient to build an intelligent electorate. If Americans are to attain the "emotional control, intellectual mastery, and directing purpose" with which to make right decisions for the future, Dr. McAfee declared, then adult education must perform an increasing task in American life.

No Tariff Review By Highest Court; Steel Case Open

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court, after upholding yesterday the 1937 Bituminous Coal Act and declaring unconstitutional a Connecticut statute restricting religious freedom, handed down several other important decisions.

In one decision the Court ruled that there can be no judicial review of the "legislative judgment" reached by the Tariff Commission and the President in administering the flexible tariff provisions of the 1930 Tariff Act.

This decision, upholding contentions of the Justice Department, also was delivered by Justice Douglas. He asserted that "for the judiciary to probe the reasoning which underlies" a Presidential proclamation involved in the litigation "would amount to a clear invasion of the legislative and executive domains."

"Under the Constitution," Justice Douglas added, "it is exclusively for Congress, or those to whom it delegates authority, to determine what tariffs shall be imposed."

The Board had directed the firm to disestablish a union of company employees and, without holding an election, to bargain collectively with a Congress of Industrial Organizations union.

The Supreme Court also agreed to reopen the National Labor Relations Board's case against the Republic Steel Corporation, though limiting its review to a minor point on which there had been disagreement by several Circuit Courts of Appeal.

Oslo Exchange Reopens; Prices Take a Drop

OSLO, Norway, May 21 (AP)—The Oslo Stock Exchange reopened today for the first time since the occupation of Norway by the Germans six weeks ago. Bonds and bank shares declined an average of 10 per cent, industrial shares dropped 15 per cent and shipping shares 25 per cent.

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National Unity Drive Hits Political Snag

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—While national unity is the crying need of the hour, there are elements in the present political situation in Washington which make the goal difficult to attain.

Much has been done already to put aside political partisanship, including the visit last week of Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, to the White House, and the forthcoming visit tomorrow of Alf M. Landon, Republican leader in 1936. After some misunderstanding the once-canceled visit of Mr. Landon has been reinstated on the White House calendar by the personal call over the telephone of Mr. Roosevelt.

This leaves many political difficulties still to be overcome, however, which it will take patriotic endeavors on all sides to meet.

Obviously the first need for national unity is to give some form of Republican representation in the Administration. Mr. Roosevelt, it is now generally agreed, proposed to do this by taking one or more Republicans into his Cabinet. This move has been rejected by Republican leaders.

Path Still Open

It is hard to doubt that both sides acted in good faith in the matter, although indignation already is heard from rival leaders here over the other's "political motives." This indignation, fortunately, is confined to the lesser leaders and subordinates. The path to national unity has not been closed.

Republicans feel that the personal Cabinet of the President is not the place to apply their willingness to co-operate. They declare it would mean the end of traditional two-party government. And they add that it would be used to silence protests against the potential third-term movement.

If Mr. Roosevelt really wants to remove politics from the situation, he should first of all declare that he will not seek a third term, they argue.

The difficulty here is that, whether Mr. Roosevelt runs or not, an election must be held this fall and some other candidate will be subject to attack as part of the democratic process. There is bound, under the rigidity of the Constitution, to be a partisan political contest in 1940 with all the acrimony it entails unless the election is postponed or minimized. This is the first large-scale emergency of the sort in American history which has coincided with the end of a second term.

Election Seems Certain

One solution for getting over immediate political difficulties and securing Republican co-operation is to set up some major new administrative board, in which successful executives, regardless of parties, may be recruited. They would not have the same personal relationship to the President as would members of his Cabinet. Their hand would be free in an election. Developments in Washington tend to the formation of such a body. As to the election, it seems that it must be held.

A prominent Republican leader told this correspondent that his Party's chances seemed dark indeed immediately after the Roosevelt preparedness address to Congress. Now, said the politician hopefully, the letters are coming in, and there is a perceptible reaction against the President's position.

This is the type of comment heard about the Capital, as much from one side as from the other. Politicians are as patriotic as anybody, but in these trying days it is hard to know what is the line of cleavage between partisanship and patriotism.

It is a matter of judgment.

Other Difficulties

There are other difficulties in the way of rapid preparedness. Big business and the New Deal have been feuding for years. To ask for sudden harmony and peace is to ask for a good deal.

Then again, there are matters of labor policy. When the United States engaged in feverish industrial activity in 1914-1917 there were strikes and all sorts of troubles. Today, trade unions want to be assured that the wage and hour standards of existing legislation and other safeguards will not be discarded.

On the other hand, there is the issue of profits by arms manufacturers. With the most patriotic motives in the world, there are likely to be clashes in this field.

There is the vital question of foreign policy. Isolationists fear that Mr. Roosevelt is bringing America into the war. Their co-operation will always be accompanied by suspicions. It is also easy to level blame and adopt an "I-told-you-so" attitude. Nobody denies now that America has been laggard in its defense.

Move to Shock Nation

Whose fault was it? By his speech to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt obviously sought to shock the Nation into a realization of its position. There are some who feel the President overplayed his sensational hand, and that a reaction will set in. At the Capitol, members of the Vandenberg group are demanding that the President give Congress the allegedly "suppressed" Stettinius War Resources Board report of last fall and they are making this a test of Mr. Roosevelt's "fair play and good faith."

There is a welter of conflicting advice in the Capital. Everyone has a different plan; a different person to blame; a different ax to grind. Politics have not been adjourned.

Lest all this seem too pessimistic, however, it must be added that Congress as a whole is rising to the dignity of the new set of circumstances, and that the American genius has never yet been tried in a great emergency and found wanting. It is wise, however, to take a realistic view of the present situation. Already many representatives of both parties are quietly asking for a firm hand, and an inspired leadership which all may follow.

Bricker Opposed

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 21 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, frequently mentioned among "dark-horse" possibilities for the Republican presidential nomination, declared today that in this "of all times" no one active in the Republican Party should join the Cabinet of President Roosevelt.

"We have seen enough of one-party government in the other parts of the world," Mr. Bricker stated.

James to Get Pennsylvania's 72

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21—Pennsylvania's delegation, 72 strong, to the Republican national convention, will vote for Gov. Arthur H. James as the Party's 1940 standard bearer "so long as in their honest judgment they feel there is a chance for his nomination," following instructions by the Republican State Committee at its reorganization meeting here on Saturday. The Committee characterized Governor James as "the most vigorous and accomplished campaigner the Republican Party ever had within its ranks," and called upon him to come out and declare his candidacy for the presidency.

Governor James refused, however, to announce his candidacy, but voiced his thanks for the Committee's indorsement and confidence, which, he declared, carried with it a "tremendous pride, but at the same time suggests a tremendous responsibility."

The delegation to the national convention elected United States Senator James J. Davis as its Chairman and named George Wharton Pepper, formerly United States Senator, on the Resolutions Committee from Pennsylvania.

James F. Torrance, Chairman, and other officers of the State Committee were re-elected.

Anti-Parachute Troops To Use Camera Defense

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21 (AP)—Cincinnati rifle fans who have formed an anti-parachute troop legion are going to practice with cameras and light-ray guns.

Carl L. Noelcke, manager of a parachute company, disclosed that a number of student 'chute jumpers who make practice leaps every Sunday had agreed to be the targets.

'Draft Roosevelt' Demanded By Clothing Workers' Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in its 13th biennial convention here today, called upon the Democratic Party to draft President Roosevelt for a third term and urged Mr. Roosevelt to "put aside all questions of personal desire" and accept the candidacy.

The convention pledged "unswerving support of the more than 250,000 members of the Amalgamated in fulfillment of the tasks before the nation. These, briefly, were seen as having to do with social legislation and national defense.

Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated, introduced a resolution to amend the Walsh-Healey Act and demanding that the existing wage and hour provisions of the measure be strictly applied and enforced on all Government contracts and be written into the program of national defense.

Support in Emergency

Envisaging the wholehearted co-operation of labor's 8,000,000 workers in meeting a national emergency, Mr. Hillman warned they must make special effort to fight the onslaught of "anti-labor, anti-New Deal" groups.

The draft-Roosevelt resolution brought the 1,000 delegates and the rank and file of the Amalgamated membership that packed the galleries of Manhattan Center to their feet in a demonstration that rocked the hall.

Mr. Hillman stressed that the stand for President Roosevelt was merely the summing up of hundreds of resolutions submitted to the convention by local unions in every part of the nation.

The report of the committee on political action which Mr. Hillman read to an enthusiastically approving convention reviewed legislative advances made by labor under the Roosevelt Administration and the President's "steadfast, unswerving" support of the New Deal program "in the face of relentless attacks."

The report reviewed New Deal social and labor enactments from the day President Roosevelt went to the White House to come to grips with "the worst economic crisis in our history." It held that the President had united labor and progressive groups of the nation to support the program.

Part of Own Program

Many measures of President Roosevelt's program have long been a part of the political program of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other similar organizations, the report said, adding that they had sought the political leadership to realize that program.

Stressing that America's best contribution to the world in the present crisis was an extension of democratic processes at home, the report declared that it was essential to continue along the path the Nation had taken in the past eight years to achieve this purpose under a "tried and tested" national leadership.

Sherman W. Dalrymple, President of the United Rubber Workers of America, another affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, added his voice to the third term for President Roosevelt chorus.

Resolutions calling for the immediate passage of the anti-lynching act and the extension of unemployment compensation to conform with the Murray amendment to the Social Security Act, were adopted.

Wallace Urges Americas to Gird

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—America must gird itself resolutely against attacks on democracy and designs on the Western Hemisphere, and to accomplish this must summon its utmost strength from spiritual sources, in the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Introduced as "a Biblical scholar of deep learning," Mr. Wallace made a plea for Pan-American unity under the motto, "peace through preparedness" before 1,000 Women of Ivrian, women's division of the Jewish Education Association, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday. Declaring that the dictators had "definite designs" on the Western Hemisphere, he warned that the struggle to preserve democracy may be of "titanic proportions" and might require the temporary sacrifice of many individual rights in the long-term struggle.

"The struggle will be titanic," he said, "and before we triumph it will be necessary to summon every possible source of spiritual strength to give the necessary driving power to our material strength.

"We love peace and democracy, but we must be realistic, not merely in the sense of being hard-boiled believers in military preparedness, but realistic in the sense of understanding and of the ultimate forces which make for peace, justice and democracy. In the long run, the real peril to democracy is within our own Nation, within our own groups, within our own hearts."

Queen Wilhelmina Sure of Empire

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, May 20 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina in a message to the Netherlands East Indies Parliament received here today expressed confidence in the legislature's co-operation to maintain the unity of the Netherlands Empire.

"God be with us to assure victory for our righteous cause," she said.

Authorities in the Netherlands East Indies announced May 19 they would pay the fares of all Netherlands reserves and soldiers abroad who volunteer for military service in the Netherlands East Indies, a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch said today.

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'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

The following is the eighth group of prize-winning letters in the Monitor's recent contest. These letters are being published on 12 consecutive days.

. . . Birchbark Tents

One of my most interesting vacations occurred when I was about 10 years old and my sister and I were sent to my grandfather's farm in Cape Breton for the summer.

We left Boston on one of the Eastern Steamship's boats in care of the stewardess, and spent two interesting days and one night on this boat before reaching Port Hawksbury, where we had to change to a train. The train was loaded onto the deck of a ferry boat and taken across the Strait of Canso, and what a proceeding that was to the eyes of two children who had never been away from Boston before.

At the end of our train trip, we were met by my uncle and driven the last 25 miles of our journey in a buggy behind a race horse who insisted on passing every other horse on the road, regardless of how little space there was, nor how far into the woods he might have to drag the buggy in order to pass the other vehicle. We arrived at my grandfather's house after dark, to be greeted by three cousins, an aunt, and a grandfather whom we never had seen before.

Every day of that summer was packed with unusual experiences, days when we took tin pails and gathered sweet, wild strawberries on a sunny hillside (and never have I tasted any other strawberries with quite such a delicious flavor). And the day when we saw a long line of canoes filled with Indians gliding up to our shore. My uncle explained that they were on their way to a mission, far across the Bras d'Or Lakes, and probably would camp on our shore for the night. With what absorbed interest we watched them unload their canoes, set up their birchbark tents, and cook their evening meal over fires which they had built upon the beach.

Truly that was a wonderful vacation.

Mrs. C. W. Olhoff
6625 Bantry Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

Wrong House . . .

It was in England, a few years ago, when I stayed at the wrong house. It happened this way. An old friend who had been in the Army with me in 1918, invited me to spend a few days with her and her husband, whom I had never met, at their hillside home overlooking a wide and peaceful vale in the Chiltern Hills, not 40 miles from London. I was delighted, as we had much to talk over. On the day I was due to arrive, came a telegram: "Sorry have to fly to Paris urgent business Come anyway House Contents yours Back couple of days Key under flat stone front door."

I arrived at the small village toward evening. There wasn't even a porter at the station, as I shouldered my suitcase and tramped the four miles along the high road, up the steep lane leading directly to my friends home "The Lookout."

It turned out to be a large semi-detached villa with the the name built into the stones across the chimney stack nearest the road. The key was easily discovered, and with eager anticipation I let myself into the quiet place, whose only sounds were the clocks, ticking away. Larders and pantries were stocked with all sorts of canned fruits, vegetables, meats, etc. some of which I had never seen before.

What a view met my happy surprise next morning! A lovely pastoral valley, stretching away to the low blue hills beyond, and over to the left the swelling brow of Boddington, crowned with the thick beech woods. Then it began to rain, and continued for three days, so all the earwigs came indoors for shelter. But the house was comfortable, providing plenty of reading matter, mostly on China and Tibet, interesting objects of Chinese art, pictures, though strangely enough not a single picture or portrait of my friend, and a good radio.

The morning of the fourth day the sun shone warmly, quickly drying the drops, and like Noah, I came forth to enjoy a long tramp through the woods and dales to the model village of The Lee, and lunch at The Cock and Rabbit Inn on freshly picked raspberries and thick cream.

Returning late in the afternoon, appetite keen and with lingering thoughts on some of those delicious preserves in the pantry, I heard voices in the next door garden, first sounds of human habitation from the other side of the high privet hedge. I hurried upstairs to see. To my very great consternation and bewilderment, whom did I espy? My friend, talking to a gentleman reclining in a deck chair. They had just decided I had returned to America without seeing them.

I had been living on the wrong side of the hedge. I had been poaching, most unwittingly, on the preserves of a retired army officer who had been stationed at one time in Hong Kong, but who was then yachting on the Solent. He also had a flat stone at his front door, and left the key for the woman from the village who came to clean once a week in his absence but who also was his housekeeper.

Ann Grace Chappel
1517 N. E. Ninth Avenue
Portland, Oregon

. . . Gem of Fairs

Thrilled as a child at a circus, I was off for a 10 days' trip from Boise to Los Angeles—my first vacation in 20 years.

The elegance of streamlined cars amazed me. I felt as though I were being transported on a magic carpet. Like Rip Van Winkle, I wondered: "Where are the train noises, heat, odors, smoke, and cinders of yesteryears?" Gone! Replaced by beautifully styled modern equipment, that caused the tourist to smile with contentment, and make friendly calls on traveling neighbors.

In the sunset's golden glow, I reached Los Angeles, and my dear girls. "City of the Angels," I thought as we rolled through palm-bordered, flower-scented streets, in the light of a brilliant full moon that plated all objects in silver sheen, with ears throbbing with the sweet, romantic music of serenading mockingbirds.

Five happy, sight-seeing days I enjoyed with my daughters and friends; then, on I went to visit relative chums of childhood days in Modesto. Fond memories were recalled—some with laughter; some with tears.

Presto! I was at the home of my aunt and cousins on the lovely Berkeley hills. Here we viewed a beautiful night scene. Stretched along the bay, lay Berkeley, like a piece of jewelry studded with gleaming, multicolored gems; and, spanning the bay was Frisco bridge, festooned with crystal lights, suspended from the velvet sky, like a diamond necklace.

Suddenly, from the United States fleet anchored in the harbor, spectacular searchlights played across the heavens. This handwriting on celestial walls filled me with gratitude for assurance of national protection.

The climax was a day, in company with a charming cousin, at Treasure Island—artistic gem of world fairs.

Back to Boise I was whisked, filled with memories of beautiful scenes and dear faces, which made the best vacation I ever had.

Mrs. Flora Mason Foster
1209 N. 17th Street
Boise, Idaho

Roaming Through the South With 'Red,' the Bus Driver

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Louisiana.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONROE, La.—I am writing this in a bus station in Louisiana's Monroe. I came from Vicksburg and have two hours to wait before going north into Arkansas. Rain is pouring down outside, so I can't tour the city. There is a Western Union office here in the station and near it a convenient, well-lighted writing desk. Presumably it is designed to facilitate customers in writing telegrams. The clerk will soon perceive that I am not writing a telegram, but I hope he'll overlook it. At any rate, I'm not writing on Western Union yellow telegraph paper. There's a limit even to a journalist's cheekiness—when he has paper of his own.

I want to tell you about a man I met yesterday. He made a large group of people feel kinder, cleaner in their hearts, and nobler. He did more for me than a sermon or grand music or a great play would have.

And I don't remember his name, either. As a matter of fact, I never noticed his name, though it was written in plain English before me. It was posted in the front of the bus. You may know how the bus companies do it. A bus driver is introduced as railroad ticket sellers or bank cashiers, with a name before each window. There it was: "The operator is Mr. So and So," followed by three resounding words. They might have been "Handsome, stylish, glamorous," for bus drivers always are, but I think the words were "efficient, reliable, courteous." However, I didn't notice that sign. Besides, it was entirely unnecessary, because our driver had red hair and that of course was his name. They called him "Red" in the bus station at which we started, "Red" at the terminus, "Red" along the way. He was tall, lithe, ruddy, quiet. Also young.

Left Natchez

I was sitting just behind him. Eleven other front seats were occupied by other white passengers. We left from Mississippi's famous old city of Natchez, 60 per cent of whose inhabitants are Negroes, and traveled along the river through a picturesque country containing a predominantly negro population. In the course of that 55-mile ride to Vicksburg, not fewer than 54 negro passengers appeared, as compared to us 12 white passengers. They stopped the bus every mile or so, all along the route.

Of course we were soon overflowing. One white man was standing up and three Negroes. The white man had gotten up to give a white woman his place. "I am young and strong and all that," he said jokingly as he arose. He was quite talkative and soon disclosed he was a laborer. A widower, too, though very young. He had a baby which "grandma" looks after. Four of the 12 white passengers turned out to be grandmas, too, and they tried to outdo one another in talking to Joe about babies. The gallant young father had said they named baby Joe after him.

It interested me to note that folk ways, on that route at least, do not require a Negro to vacate his seat for a standing white passenger.

Of course, "Red" soon saw his vehicle was altogether inadequate, so he stopped and phoned back, requesting that an additional bus come along. We waited for it, and on its arrival transferred to it a fairly large number of our Negro passengers. We were far behind schedule, and it was a very warm day. But not a word of complaint from anybody. From the driver nothing but kindness. His spirit made us all patient.

By a Staff Artist

Constantly Stopped

As we started on again, we soon left the other bus, out of sight, in the rear. We constantly stopped for new colored passengers, who flagged us from the roadside. To appreciate the strain on a bus operator of this line, you must bear in mind he is not only an expert driver of a very powerful and clumsy machine, but also manages a little cash register, just like a grocery clerk. He collects fares, gives each passenger who enters a ticket, takes the ticket back as each passenger leaves. He also handles baggage, putting it up on the rack and taking it down again. He stops at every crossroad, culvert, tree, or stone when a passenger jerks the signal cord, and pulls up his huge car whenever a prospective passenger rushes toward the road, waving a handkerchief. Bear in mind, too, that all these transient passengers were Negroes, and that in each case the driver must wait for the passenger to go clear to the back of the bus or come out from the back of the bus. Even a Jesse Owens, champion runner, could not pass to and down a narrow bus aisle with speed. Much less Jesse Owens' mama with a baby in her arms and a tiny boy by her side. In one case a very cute little negro girl got on, leading a very small brother by the hand. They were all alone. She was as self-reliant as though she had just been chosen Miss America.

Many of these negro passengers were country people, and country people are often inexperienced, so clumsy. Ordinarily, each passenger had to fumble quite a while for his money. On entering, the women had to fish clear to the bottom of overfilled, rather worn bags, and the men sometimes explored what seemed to be a myriad of pockets. When that hunt was over, the payment made, the cash register pounded, and the change collected, "Red" usually had to call to the passenger who started toward his seat without waiting for the precious yellow ticket. The bus company apparently would collapse if each passenger didn't carry that ticket over his 10, 20, or 50-mile trip. A sign says, "Don't crumple the ticket." Every time I leaned over or took a deep breath I worried for fear my ticket was getting crumpled in my vest pocket.

After settling the ticket matter in a friendly way, "Red" picked up the passenger's rather modestly enveloped baggage and put it on the rack. Sometimes he had to reshut none too reliable suitcases that come open.

Getting-Off Process

The getting-off process was quite similar to the getting-on one. Only, strange to say, it sometimes was harder for a passenger to find the ticket than it had been for him to find his money. Once we actually waited three minutes as a very embarrassed Negro went through all 12 of his pockets four times. He laid their contents, which were enormous, on the grass beside the road. All fellow negro passengers were looking under and about the vacated seat. Then a thought struck our flabbergasted searcher. He had put his little yellow ticket carefully beneath his hat band. He recalled that, and pulled it out, all unscrumpled. "Red" gave not a word of advice or reproach, but drove off, leaving his former customer to gather up his belongings.

One negro boy got on, asking, "How far can I go for 14 cents?"

"No place; 15 cents is the minimum," replied "Red."

"But let me go 14 cents worth; that's all I've got," pleaded the boy.

"Rules are rules," replied the driver.

Then a passenger magnanimously contributed a penny. "Red" pounded his cash register, issued little yellow ticket, closed door with his left hand, shifted gears with his right, released the clutch with his left foot, stepped on the gas with his right, looked at big mirror on left to see if any auto was coming, looked at mirror ahead to see if our 15-cent passenger was settled, stuck his left hand out the window, and steered onto the pavement to speed away toward the next flagger.

Overflowing Again

Soon our bus was overflowing again. But "Red" stopped at each flagging candidate, and opened his door. As the prospective passenger charged in and began fumbling for his or her money, "Red" would say, "We're full, please take the next bus." It usually required a moment for that request to enter the perception of the surprised newcomer. When it did, he or she would say, in a friendly way, "Okay." As he or she stepped out on the road again, "Red" would say, "It'll be a green bus; watch close and don't miss it." We heard another "Okay" before we got under way again.

We were behind time, and some of the white passengers were hoping to make connections at Vicksburg, so between stops "Red" drove like a Jehu. We marveled at his racing skill as much as at his patience.

As we entered the suburbs of Vicksburg, "buzz-buzz" went the signal cord. When the bus stopped, an elderly woman slowly worked her way to the door. As "Red" helped her out, she said, "The old brown satchel, please." He got that down from the rack and on receiving it she complained, with feigned severity, "You drove me a block too far; if you weren't such a good boy I'd scold you."

"Red" didn't say, "You ought to have buzzed sooner," but as he climbed to his perch, the man next to me mumbled, "the patientest man I ever saw."

I don't think any one in that bus will forget "Red," the good man. He made us ashamed that we'd ever been irritated at little things.

California Seeks to Halt Migrant Flood

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Alarmed by the fact that the migrant flood from "depressed areas" is flowing again at higher tide into California's fertile, highly mechanized valleys, business, agricultural, and political leaders in the State have issued vigorous demands for immediate stop-gaps where the floods begin to present "an alarming and dangerous situation."

With 18 per cent more migratory workers entering the State the first three months of this year as compared with last year, amounting to 11,210 persons, 5,007 in March alone, and with the State unable to begin absorbing those already here, the Migrant Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce in its comprehensive study, just issued, "Migrants, a National Problem—and Its Impact on California," is asking early action by the Federal Government.

The committee is especially concerned about "possible effects upon the maintenance of civil liberties." It explains that some communities in the State, intent on "self-preservation," are determined to resist the migrant flow.

Would Check Sources

First means of stopping the flow of "Okies" and "Joads" to California, the survey insists, is to "retard and control out-migration from the states of origin and to check the inflow of more unemployed migrants to California."

Recognizing that the migrant problem is a phase of the national unemployment crisis, and that "most of the distress migrants" to California come from Texas, Oklahoma, the Ozark regions of Arkansas and Missouri, and some areas of the South, the Committee says that to meet the emergency "the wisest national policy would be for the Federal Government not to reduce its relief or rehabilitation programs in those areas, but on the contrary to extend them."

Subsidization Urged

Development of nonfarm occupations in these areas, comparable to "the rehabilitation of the so-called 'Depressed Areas' in Great Britain, under which light industries were subsidized for a five-year period," is urged. Furthermore, the need of equalizing relief needs in these states and California was cited.

Highlights in the Chamber's program were recommendations:

1. That Arizona cotton growers be persuaded to discontinue labor recruiting in other states and use United States Farm Placement and various state placement services.

2. That the co-operative farm program—meaning homestead projects for several families on a co-operative plan—of the Farm Security Administration should not be extended at present in California. The plan is favored for states feeding migrants to California.

3. That full support be given a Congressional study of interstate migration and that the National Resources Planning Board investigate the possibilities of relocating migrants in the areas from which they came and of removing them from the category of farm laborers.

Better Service Wanted

4. That a thorough reorganization be made of the California State Employment Service. The Chamber is "convinced" that the Service is inadequate "in relation to agriculture."

5. That more adequate information on current crop developments and farm labor requirements, both to guide seasonal workers to jobs, and also to aid in locating sites for camps, be secured.

6. That inspection of camps and migrant housing and enforcement of sanitary requirements be continued; that new private housing construction for migrants be encouraged on farms; that the possibility of public works projects on private farms be studied.

7. That the FSA migratory labor camp program be continued as an emergency method; that the FSA consult with local officials, farmers, and farm organizations in locating such camps.

The Chamber says that "as a whole" the migrants are "anything but shiftless, and the majority are anxious to secure and retain employment."

Can Christianity Survive Naziism? Treatise by American Clergymen Asks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—A booklet, "Can Christianity Survive?" setting forth official Nazi attitudes toward the Christian religion, was issued by four Protestant clergymen yesterday.

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Secretary of the Department of Relations with Churches Abroad of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, voiced concern for the survival of Christian religion in war-torn Europe in making public the booklet. He made a plea to American Christians to face the task of rebuilding the Christian way of life in countries where it is being crushed by the Nazi dictatorship.

"For the second time in this century," Dr. Leiper said, "a powerful government is seeking to destroy the very foundations of the Christian Church. The nationalization of the Christian Church in Germany is not merely a schism within the Church or a persecution of one Christian sect by another because of theological differences. It is a twentieth-century paganism which challenges the survival of Christianity not only in Germany, but throughout the world."

High lights of the pamphlet are extracts from authoritative National Socialist statements which attack the Christian Church and give the Nazi version of the history of Christianity; the objectives of the neo-paganism and the Nazi attitude toward polygamy, religious instruction of youth, and related questions. The substitution of pagan for Christian holidays and the deification of "der Führer" are described.

The publication is sponsored by a committee consisting of the Very Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. Daniel A. Poling, President of World Christian Endeavor; the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, Professor of Theology, General Theological Seminary, and the Rev. George Stewart, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn. It is edited by Stanley High.

Delaware Democrats Told Roosevelt Will Run

DOVER, Del. (AP)—The Delaware State Democratic Committee has unanimously indorsed President Roosevelt for a third term after hearing Senator James H. Hughes declare "There is no longer a shadow of doubt but that the President will run."

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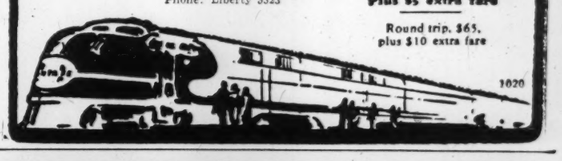

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Netherlands Carrying On From Capital at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—The constitutional and political capital of the Netherlands Empire has now been officially transferred to London, where Queen Wilhelmina and the Netherlands Cabinet will continue to direct and inspire the struggle for regaining Netherlands independence.

The Queen and her Ministers have been here for some days and the present organization of the new Government center climaxes much deliberation between the British and the Netherlands authorities during this period. The Netherlands Ministers have been meeting many times daily since their arrival in order to draw up a scheme for reorganization of the government administration in those parts of the Netherlands Empire not occupied by the Germans, for the best application of that Empire's resources to a joint war effort, and the re-equipping and training of Netherlands forces which will continue to fight side by side with the Allies for a new freedom.

A large building in London has been acquired as the Central Government offices from which this work will be organized. In addition Queen Wilhelmina, who is at present staying at Buckingham Palace, is reported to be about to choose a residence here for her court and appropriate staff.

Part of Zeeland Held

Although only a small part of Holland still remains free, namely, a part of the Province of Zeeland, this is strategically very important since it includes an important coastal area, and with British and Dutch military and naval forces operating there it is essential that there should also be the closest understanding between the Governments concerned.

But undoubtedly of greatest importance for both Holland and the Allies is the organization of the former's overseas possessions, particularly of their valuable wartime raw materials such as rubber and oil. Further, Amsterdam was an important international exchange center until the recent invasion, and the Netherlands will certainly make all effort to reorganize here those trade and financial connections still unaffected by the Nazi drive. These include much of Holland's former trade beyond Europe which can now be redirected to Allied or genuinely neutral territories.

Every effort will undoubtedly also be made to organize all available Dutch man power which is either here as refugees or in the colonial Empire so as to form new forces to support the Allies.

Case of 1795 Recalled

The presence here of Queen Wilhelmina, Princess Juliana, and her daughters, recalls to the historian the fact that in 1795 an earlier Princess Wilhelmina and her children sought refuge from French invasion.

It is interesting to note that even at that time the Princess talked of treachery, maintaining that 2,300 hidden sympathizers witn the enemy had been concealed in Amsterdam.

Those eighteenth century traitors or "Fifth Columnists" were few in number, but they held key positions in the civil government and were in close touch with Dutch revolutionaries fighting in the French armies.

At that time also there was a British expeditionary force in Holland under control of the Duke of York, but the Dutch Parliament then functioning refused to allow the British to enter Amsterdam, maintaining that it would be a breach of neutrality. The result was war with Britain, blockade, and ruined commerce.

But meanwhile the Dutch Army had been re-formed and reorganized, and in November, 1812, Prince William landed troops at Scheveningen and Holland was again free until the present German invasion.

Prince in London

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Prince Bernhard, German-born consort of Crown Princess Juliana, the Netherlands' emigre heiress-apparent, arrived in London last night.

The Prince had accompanied the Royal family here on its flight from Holland, then returned to his troops in Zeeland Province and later went to Paris.

Chinese 'Cash Racket' Checked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—A profitable currency "ramp" whereby the Chinese have been demonstrating their well-known capacity for making an invader pay for his presence has been at least checked by a new rule limiting the amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes which passengers traveling from Tientsin may carry to other parts of China.

According to the latest restriction, third-class passengers may hereafter take only $100 Chinese, or about $7 United States, while first and second-class passengers may carry but $200 as compared with a former $500. Japanese yen notes are being restricted to 400 yen by the same regulation.

It is understood that certain excellent businessmen have been reaping fat profits hitherto by sending coolies down the railway from Tientsin to Shanghai. Each would start out with the previous limit of $500 in Federal Reserve notes. Passing out of North China, he would exchange these at par for 500 yen in military notes. Needless to say, the men were all bonded!

On arrival at Shanghai the 500 yen would be used in a telegraphic transfer back to Tientsin and it would buy $660 in Chinese "old notes" there. A final touch of profit would be made when the "old notes" were turned into Federal Reserve notes totaling $670, an addition of $170 over the original capital. The "overhead" consisted of $40 third-class round-trip fare plus the coolie's pay and food, which would be very little. The game entailed constant travel by a considerable number of messengers and this explains the new limit of only $100 for third-class travelers.

Another little racket developed for a while around the exchange-gain possibilities of post office remittances, despite the limit of $20. One man hired a number of people to send such remittances to Shanghai and was reported to have made $2,000 in two days, each remittance returning to Tientsin with enhanced value.

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Wide World

Lord Lloyd, Britain's New Colonial Secretary

His inclusion in the Churchill Cabinet is generally regarded as an element of strength in pressing for energy in the conduct of the war. He is shown here leaving Victoria Station.

Lloyd as Colonial Secretary Reinforces Coalition Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21 — While no fundamental change in Britain's colonial policy either in Africa or in Palestine is necessarily inherent in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's selection of Lord Lloyd to be Colonial Secretary, the appointment nevertheless assumes considerable significance both internationally and politically from Lord Lloyd's career.

Lord Lloyd has taken part in British colonial affairs for a number of years. As High Commissioner in Egypt he was chief representative of the British Government during the four eventful years between 1925 and 1929.

In that period culminated a long struggle for independence on the part of a politically conscious section of the people of Egypt.

In this struggle Lord Lloyd sought to maintain order at all costs. His Administration was not always in complete agreement with the British Conservative Government which had appointed him, but so long as Earl Baldwin, then Prime Minister, remained in power no serious clash occurred.

The situation changed when the British Labor Government took over the helm. Negotiations for giving at least partial independence to Egypt had then reached an advanced state. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Labor Prime Minister, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, wanted to push an arrangement through to completion, but Lord Lloyd refused to grant the additional concessions to Egyptian Nationalist opinion necessary to bring this about. His view was that the safety of Britain's vital trade route to India through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal would be endangered. He consequently resigned.

Subsequent Egyptian history has since convinced Whitehall of the soundness of the MacDonald policy. Lord Lloyd nevertheless has been known to retain his stand for administrative efficiency, patriotism, and energy, qualities much in demand in the present war crisis.

Lord Lloyd frankly supports the present British policy in Palestine. He is also remembered as a successful administrator in India, where he was Governor of Bombay from 1918 to 1923, one of the biggest irrigation works in that Province, the "Lloyd Barrage," being named after him.

As a member of a British Cabinet embracing Labor Party members as well as Liberals and Conservatives, he is a reinforcement on the right. He is also likely to strengthen Prime Minister Churchill's hands in pressing for energy in conduct of the war. That the Labor Party has agreed to collaborate with him is regarded as one more proof of the unity achieved in the present British Cabinet.

Low Countries' Diamond Trade Put in Critical State by War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When suitcases full of diamonds began arriving in London recently from the Netherlands and Belgium, it marked what is expected to be only a temporary collapse of the cutting industry in which Amsterdam and Antwerp have figured as the world's premier centers.

Actually it may give the Executive of the industries a much sought-for opportunity to effect the reorganization of the industry which it has so long felt was necessary.

Just before the war enveloped the Low Countries, the diamond cutting industry faced a serious situation. Wages were so low that workers were dropping out of the trade. Business in some classes of diamonds was at a standstill.

Prospered in 1919

The situation was very different from what it was at the start of the World War. At that time the whole industry stood still all of a sudden and remained so until 1915. After that there was plenty of work, wages rose, and, in 1919 the trade reached a new peak of prosperity.

The war of 1939 brought with it some immediate unemployment, after which there was improvement to a certain extent. Recently there were more than 2,000 workers in employment, but after the first improvement there was a reaction owing to adverse conditions in the market for cut stones. Prosperity during the World War was due to war profits, but recently these were nonexistent. Activity up to a fortnight ago was confined to certain sorts of diamonds only.

Now that jewels must compete more and more with other luxury articles, diamond traders cherish few illusions as to any return of former conditions. No one knows what the future may have in store for this industry, but even should exceptional activity return to the trade, it would not bring permanent solution. The economic crisis which preceded the present war is thought to have wrought too great a devastation.

Belgium has grounds for more hope as regards future prospects, thanks to semi-official measures of reform. On these grounds traders hope that, if the same policies are carried out in the Netherlands, they may lead to improved conditions in Amsterdam as well.

Decline in Wage Levels

Reorganization is looked upon as highly necessary. The craft is no longer as well paid as it used to be. The wage level has fallen so that it barely covers necessities. It is only in regard to hours of work that any improvement has taken place, but that has little importance in relation to the general conditions for workers in the diamond industry.

Low wages, added to repeated periods of unemployment, have dammed the flow of new talent so necessary to the trade. There have been only a few apprentices lately, and many of these have left the craft again in disappointment. The trade has lost its attraction for many. It is a mark of the situation that the General Association of Jewelers, which until recently had 200 members, now numbers only 30.

When the war is over, and the industry is again able to take up where it left off in the Netherlands and Belgium, there is hope that new prospects may appear to rescue the industry for those that work with "the king of the precious stones."

Build Bigger Navy, Edison Warns Nation

WOODBRIDGE, N. J. (AP)—Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, urged building up of the United States Navy "at any cost" for this Nation has "neither enough ships, nor planes, nor men to meet the threat that is looming."

Mr. Edison, speaking at the dedication of a $1,500,000 grade-crossing elimination project here, said, "we must be ready not only with the best, but the most as well" for any eventuality.

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Italy Focuses All War Talk On Own Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 21 — The question of how and where Premier Mussolini might cast his decision in the European conflict came no closer to conclusion today amid increasing signs of Italy's military preparation.

In the chief industrial areas of Italy, blackouts and air-raid drills were ordered for a three-day test.

In Rome, Premier Mussolini conferred at length with the German Colonial chief, Gen. Ritter von Epp, while Italian troops guarding the French and British embassies testified that increased British efforts to lessen Italo-Allied tension over Italy's contraband objections had at least had no immediate effect.

These latest developments, together with Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's recent intimations of imminent Italian intervention, fit into a pattern of events which Italy has made increasingly clear in the past week.

Vatican Paper Restricted

Not only are foreign nations being warned that Italy may not long remain inactive, but the Italian people are being prepared for whatever may come.

The Fascist rank and file, who had their day surging through the streets, helped to curb much small controversial talk. The Vatican has retreated before the storm of criticism directed by the extremist press. Its newspaper, the Osservatore Romano, is no longer available on the streets. It no longer carries pro-Ally editorials, and even printed an official Church order to lovals of the Italian Catholic Action urging wholehearted rather than merely passive support for whatever sacrifices or action their country might require.

It should be noted that the threatened war is not now described as an Axis war in support of Germany. The bulk of official emphasis is being placed purely on Italian aspects of the crisis. The slant of the propaganda campaign directed at stirring up the people is not so much pro-German as anti-Ally in character, and thus is on more persuasive grounds.

Military Paradox

Recent events have thus deepened the extraordinary paradox presented by Italy today. A nation threatens war day after day, with calculated crescendo, at a time when military maneuvers are clearly winning their greatest successes by absolute secrecy. It may be contended that the exact location of any thrust remains secret. Yet it is generally conceded here that, barring moves on independent nations, a war against the Allies themselves in the Mediterranean could not reliably be localized.

A land war in Egypt, for example, would mean facing the Allied Navy and garrisons everywhere. Despite preoccupation with the war in the west, Allied forces in the Mediterranean are increasing in size. The arrival of a second contingent of Anzacs in Palestine has been duly noted in the press here.

War Moves Reported

Meanwhile fresh news of war preparations at Gibraltar, Malta, Tunis, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia continue to be reported daily. Yet ominous threats continue from Italian statesmen.

As if further to complicate the situation, Italy pursued occupations in a normal fashion last week end. Venice was gaily decked with flags as King Victor Emmanuel on May 18 opened the biennial Art Exhibition. The King yesterday presided at the International Agricultural Congress in Rome. Another of the expositions which blossom like spring flowers throughout Italy opened in Bologna, strategic northern city south of the Brenner Pass.

Excepting the usual clamorous voices of the extremist press, Italian newspapers keep relatively calm. Both Virgim Gayda in the Popolo d'Italia and Giovanni Ansaldo in the Telegrafo—both often reflecting official views—carefully hedged comments on the battle in the West, saying its outcome remained as yet unpredictable.

The friendship mission from Japan arrived for an elaborate program of ceremonies. Most observers find it difficult to fit all these officially directed activities into the picture of a nation on the eve of a supreme military test.

Natural Scientists In Plea for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21 — The United States must remain at peace if scientific progress is not to be halted, in the opinion of 500 American natural scientists in an appeal placed before President Roosevelt in Washington yesterday.

"Scientists know that democracy and freedom of thought, which are precious to us both as citizens and as men of science, are endangered in the emotional turmoil which accompanies war," the appeal says. "The continuance of progress now largely depends upon the scientists of neutral nations. American scientists can best fulfill their share of this responsibility if the United States remains at peace.

"We, the undersigned workers in science, including members of the American Association of Scientific Workers and other American scientists, therefore recommend to our fellow-citizens the wholehearted and unceasing support of all reasonable programs which seek a better understanding of the causes of war and which will preserve peace for the United States and bring peace to the world."

Canada Intent on War

Wide World

Parliament in Session at Ottawa

Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of the Dominion, shown reading the Speech from the Throne to open the first wartime meeting of the new Parliament in the Senate Chamber recently. Sir Lyman is serving as Administrator until the arrival of the new Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone. The session was told, "You will be fully informed of Canada's action, both in the military and economic field." The speech condemned "the barbarous invasion of the small states of Northern and Western Europe."

Crowded Paris-Rome Express Typifies Tenseness in Europe

By Sonya Chamberlin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 21 — The Paris-Rome Express on which I have just traveled from Paris to Genoa and back was packed to capacity both ways, with people moving in different directions under the same pressure of war.

En route to Genoa English was the dominant language, largely because of the numbers of Americans hastening to take advantage of what may be the last Italian and American boats to leave Italian ports.

On one side of my compartment was an American businessman who had lived in London 10 years and was now returning to America, where his family had gone at the beginning of the war. On the other side was an English girl who had flown to Paris and planned to fly from Rome to Malta in order to marry her fiancé, a naval officer who may expect orders to depart for active service at any moment. The reality of the war was brought home to the travelers when a prolonged air-raid alarm was sounded in the station of Dijon. However, the train schedule was not affected.

Anti-English Demonstrations

When the train reached Turin we heard a loud chorus of cheers, shouts, and hisses. It was the Italian youth demonstrating against England.

The same demonstrations were going on in Genoa, and we had to pause several times on the way to the hotel to let the demonstrators, mostly young men and boys, pass.

Walking through the streets of Genoa one saw posters on many buildings with such slogans as "British mastery of the sea is ended," "Down with the British blockade," "German aviation is irresistible."

People did not seem to pay much attention to these posters, which were replaced every two or three hours. There was a very marked contrast between the young demonstrators, who were singing, shouting, and laughing like schoolboys on a lark, and the older people, who looked serious and sad.

Annoyed by British Blockade

During my short stay in Genoa I talked with a number of foreigners who had lived for years in Italy. They were unanimously of the opinion that the Italian man in the street does not like the Germans and that war on Germany's side would not be popular.

At the same time they said that the blockade had been vexatious for Italy, especially in such matters as holding up perishable foodstuffs for examination until they spoiled.

Thousands of Italian small merchants had been affected in this way and material had been furnished to the agitators. On the other hand, Italy has been carrying on a lively trade with England and France, and has even been supplying uniforms for the French Army.

Trying to Placate Hitler?

Optimists in the British and American colony still hope that Premier Mussolini is trying to placate Herr Hitler without getting into war by allowing these noisy anti-British demonstrations. Pessimists interpret the demonstrations as the final effort to create the necessary "war psychology."

I was surprised on this visit to Italy to hear so much German spoken. Many Germans seemed to be in Genoa and the hotel servants all spoke the language. German propaganda had evidently been active, for extravagant rumors of German successes were circulating among the people.

One heard of such fantastic stories—for instance, an invention by which German parachutists on landing have only to press a button attached to their belt in order to squirt fire all around them! The Italian newspapers all presented the war news entirely from the German standpoint.

Train Corridors Crowded

On the return the train was even more crowded than on the journey to Genoa. People not only occupied every available seat, but stood in close rows throughout the corridors, which were also piled with baggage so that it was almost impossible to move backward or forward.

The train was filled with French and British who were returning home from Italy, together with some Americans who had just arrived on the Washington, which had sailed before the invasion of Belgium and Holland.

Most of these found their plans very much deranged, and some wished to return on the same boat, but every cabin was booked and only sleeping room in the lounge and other public rooms could be obtained.

My two immediate companions on this trip were British young women who were returning from Malta. The husband of one was "reported missing" in Norway. These women told me that in Malta the atmosphere is very tense and that officers must be prepared to leave on six hours' notice. So the Paris-Rome Express in both directions was crowded with people seeking a relatively safer place. Complete peace and safety are obviously not to be found in Europe today

Attlee to Deputize For Prime Minister

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Clement Attlee, Laborite leader and Lord Privy Seal, will deputize for the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, an official announcement has disclosed.

It added that Prime Minister, Winston Churchill would be in the House when possible.

In Mr. Churchill's absence Mr. Attlee will answer questions directed at the Prime Minister as head of the Government and generally speak for the Government in the House of Commons.

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U. S. Aid Asked For Handling War Prisoners

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—With thousands of British, French and Belgian prisoners-of-war being transported into Germany, Alexander C. Kirk, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Berlin, has appealed to the State Department for help in supervising their treatment.

Mr. Kirk, a career diplomat, has formed a special organization in the Embassy to handle such supervision at the request of the Allies. It consists of an American Army officer who went recently to Berlin, an American public health officer attached to the Embassy, and two foreign service officers. This organization is proving insufficient, so Mr. Kirk has asked for additional officials. Berlin dispatches claimed the capture of 100,000 Allied soldiers during the week-end, though no official word has arrived from the Berlin Embassy.

In supervising the treatment of prisoners as a "protecting power," the United States is acting under a 1929 pact signed at Geneva by all the leading nations, including Germany and the Allies. The pact guarantees prisoners of war equitable treatment such as they never were guaranteed in any previous war, and gives to the protecting power the task of seeing that the treatment corresponds with the provisions of the pact.

After the outbreak of the war last fall, Germany and the Allies informed the United States officially that they would abide by the pact. It guarantees that prisoners shall not be mistreated or forced to give information, must be permitted to write letters home, cannot be made to work on military objectives, and must be paid like civilian employees on civilian work.

The task of the United States up to last week was reasonably easy, since the only large body of prisoners taken by the Germans hitherto was composed of Poles, and the United States is not the protecting power for Poland.

Officials believe that Allied prisoners-of-war are receiving better treatment in Germany than they got in the World War. In that conflict, it is said, Germany was prepared down to the last iota, but had forgotten that prisoners would be taken.

Captives Let Go

BERN, Switzerland, May 21 (AP)—France and Germany carried out their second exchange of civilian prisoners through the Swiss Red Cross today, 92 French nationals entering France by way of Geneva, and 65 Germans returning home by way of Schaffhausen.

Those involved were all women, children or invalided men, except seven French Dominican friars from Warsaw.

India Cuts Imports: U. S. Wares Hit

BOMBAY, May 21 (AP)—Restrictions on the importation of some 70 commodities from the United States and other non-sterling countries were announced today by the Government of India, effective May 27.

Commodities affected include canned goods, automobiles, trucks, tires and tubes, radios, and toilet articles.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange was closed today until further notice, and directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange appealed to members to narrow the volume of business.

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Stamp Collectors
find news of special interest to them on the Daily Features Page of The Christian Science Monitor every Thursday.

Russian Pressure on Nazis Seen on Behalf of Sweden

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 21—Impending events cast their shadow over Sweden. Though official circles maintain the strictest reticence the country prepares faster than ever to meet any emergency.

Russia is believed to be trying to mediate with Germany for the preservation of at least the nominal appearance of Swedish neutrality.

A closely related question is that of aid to the German garrison at Narvik which is still in a crucial position. Recent spectacular successes in the West are believed to have made Reichsführer Hitler disinclined to accept defeat anywhere. He may therefore force the issue of getting aid to his Narvik garrison.

There has been outright denial in Sweden that Germany has asked permission to send its troops over Swedish territory. But since the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, Sweden has been thoughtfully aware of the remotest expedients within the range of German action.

Close Friend of Commander

A small but significant circumstance is the Reichsführer's warm personal friendship for General Dietel in charge of the Narvik garrison who previously commanded the Berchtesgaden military district and was a frequent guest at Herr Hitler's eagle's nest. Even now at the height of the Western offensive Herr Hitler finds time for daily conversations with General Dietel by wireless telephone.

Another possible indication of German moves is the publication in the controlled German press of "warnings" to Sweden that the Allies plan an attack through Narvik with the object of seizure of the Kiruna iron mines in order to cut off Germany's ore supply.

In this connection the Berlin Börsenzeitung particularly advises the Swedes to watch closely Allied activities on their northern frontier, and makes much of alleged recent flights of Allied planes over Swedish territory.

This appears suspiciously like the hackneyed Nazi technique of attributing to the Allies their own intentions as a pretext for action.

Watch on "Fifth Column"

Under the circumstances it is natural that Sweden continues measures against "fifth column" activities and possible landings by parachute troops.

In the final analysis the only power in a strategic position to assist Sweden is Russia. It now remains to be seen how much pressure, diplomatic, economic, or Military, Russia is prepared to use in order to restrain the Führer.

The clash and interplay of Russo-German interests in the Baltic, and in Sweden particularly, is here regarded as a subject too delicate for much discussion, even by a free press, in these ticklish times.

But there are certain signposts which may serve for guidance. The entire Baltic question was discussed in detail during the Moscow visits of the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Especial attention was given to this matter in Herr von Ribbentrop's second visit after Poland's collapse.

Russia then received three small Baltic States and Finland as its sphere of influence. In return Russia accepted German occupations in Western and Central Poland and pledged Germany "friendship" and economic aid.

The understanding regarding the Scandinavian States is more obscure but apparently Russia recognized some German sphere of influence there. But it is believed that the agreement did not go so far as to permit of German military occupation.

Opposed Invasion of Norway

It is for this reason that the invasion of Norway in particular roused Russia's disfavor. Russia is doubtless even more opposed to any violation of Swedish neutrality. Since the disappearance of the Scandinavian bloc the controlled Soviet press has emphasized the difference between Sweden and its invaded sister states.

Pointing out that Sweden's coastline lies mainly along the Baltic Sea the Soviet press now refers to Sweden as a Baltic State. Any German occupation of the Swedish coast and islands such as Gottland would virtually destroy the strategic importance of Russia's naval bases at Hangoe on the Finnish coast, at Baldiski, Estonia, and elsewhere on the Estonian and Latvian coasts.

In all questions concerning its Baltic positions the long-range Russian policy is still believed to be primarily dictated by preparations for the inevitable day when Russo-German "friendship" terminates.

The desire to check Germany's designs on Sweden was doubtless what prompted Russia to seek better relations with Sweden.

Economic Approach Made

In traditional Soviet fashion the first move was in the economic sphere. The method of approach was most timely in view of Sweden's blockade on the west and consequent need for new markets and sources of supply. As bait, the Russians held out to the Swedes the prospects of obtaining 400,000 tons of Soviet oil as well as coal and grain in return for machinery, rolling stock, and iron ore.

But just as any eventual political understanding between Sweden and Russia would checkmate Germany's ambitions for complete control of Scandinavia, so any trade agreement between Russia and Sweden impinges on German trade.

Germany has not been getting nearly as much oil from Russia as it hoped for and any oil Russia sends to Sweden will from Germany's standpoint be to its deterriment.

Likewise the Germans, who covet the entire output of the Swedish Kiruna iron mines, were doubtless infuriated by the announcement that Russia intends to receive Swedish iron ore under the terms of the trade agreement now being negotiated. This information was first made public in a speech two days ago by Nikita Khrushcheff, Chairman of the Ukrainian Communist Party, before the Party Congress now in session in Kiev.

Competition With Germany

Other Swedish exports to Russia contemplated in the agreement, such as machinery, also compete with Germany since the export of similar machinery is Germany's main way of paying for its purchases from Russia.

Despite increasing economic and political friction the official front of German-Soviet friendship is still maintained. For the first week after Germany attacked the Low Countries the Soviet press avoided editorial comment, merely publishing German and Allied reports.

Apparently the Kremlin was still debating its attitude. Finally, however, on May 16 the Soviet press carried editorials whose general tone was anti-Ally. Thus Izvestia, the official Government organ, stated: "England and France were preparing to attack Germany through Netherlands and Belgian territory. Again this time Germany took her counter measures and forestalled the Allies."

It seems unlikely that Russia will under any circumstances risk war with Germany.

Governors on Inspection

Wide World

Four Australian Leaders Have Seen Active War Service

INGLEBURN, New South Wales—The unusual sight of four Governors of Australian States walking together was witnessed recently when the King's representatives in four of the six States of the Commonwealth visited the Australian Imperial Forces camp here. The Governors, left to right, are Sir Malcolm Barclay-Harvey of South Australia; Sir Leslie Wilson of Queensland; Lord Wakehurst of New South Wales, and Sir Winston Dugan of Victoria. The Governors, all of whom have seen active service, were making a tour of inspection of Ingleburn, the training camp of the 18th brigade, which is composed of men from all the States of the Commonwealth.

British Speed 'Fifth Column' Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—New moves to give short shift to "Fifth Column" and "Sixth Column" activities within Britain were undertaken today as the House of Commons reconvened.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced that a measure carrying capital punishment as a penalty for treachery would be hurried through its second and third readings tomorrow to deal summarily with any Nazi-engineered treason.

At the same time he disclosed that a bill authorizing formation of the new Local Defense Volunteers—a home guard already being organized to deal with the "Sixth Column" or parachute troops—would be introduced. The Prime Minister requested its passage immediately.

Police Seize Guns

Police also have cleared out the stocks of numbers of gunsmiths' shops throughout the country as a further guard to seizure of such arms by "Fifth Column" agents. The Air Ministry has called for more volunteers to strengthen the balloon barrage—the cordon of balloons dangling steel cables which are part of the air defense of London, and other large cities, and coastal areas.

The local defense forces are to be under the commander-in-chief of home forces. Recruits, who must be British, are required to have an elementary knowledge of firearms and will wear uniforms when on patrol. They will return their arms to local headquarters each day when they have finished with them.

[Switzerland is still the only country in Europe which acknowledges that its standard of civic responsibility is sufficiently high for all citizens of military age to keep their rifles in a cupboard at home.]

Big Towns Forgotten

About the only criticism offered to date has been that, like the 1910 motorcar, it is all right as far as it goes but it doesn't go nearly far enough. At present, the big towns are, for the most part, to be left out of the scheme. Authorities consider that the new force is most needed in sleepy hamlets, small towns, and large open spaces.

It is too early yet to estimate just how important the Local Defense Volunteers are going to be or how they will affect the Nation's social structure. But it is noted already that this new force of volunteers is doing something which never has been accomplished properly in recent years, capitalizing for war purposes those local loyalties which are so strong in Britain.

It is part of the plan that recruits for the home-town army will not move away from their own district. They will live at home, work at their ordinary jobs, and in their spare time be a separate unit guarding their own hamlet, or village or towns.

Some villages already have organized their own antiparachute flying squads which they hope will be incorporated in the official Corps. These villages already are straining every effort to outdo their neighbors in efficiency and numerical strength.

Private Army Gets Job

Up in Scotland, following the formation of the Corps, Britain's only private army has at last got a job. A war job, that is. For the 250 men of this army, the Atholl Highlanders, are normally employed on the Duke of Atholl's estate, Blair Castle. Previously, they have been little more than an interesting historical anachronism but now they are all part of the local defense army.

This war, too, at least a little part of the way, may quite literally be won on the playing fields of Eton. For Eton College, the most elite and the least public of all of Britain's public schools, is forming its own unit for the Volunteer Corps. Eton has many square miles of playing fields on which it is possible that parachutists might elect to descend and Etonians means to give them an unaristocratic reception if they do.

Civilian rifle clubs, of which there are 2,300, have been enrolling en bloc as have local branches of the British Legion, the ex-servicemen's organization. Total membership is expected to be at least a million men. How all these men are to be trained and exactly what tactics they are going to learn are, of course, military secrets. But it is obvious that the force will be of considerable value if Germany attempts to use in this country the tactics so successful in unprepared and "fifth column"-ridden Netherlands. Already it has served to add new inspiration and almost romance to the atmosphere of the home front.

Parachute Tactics Revealed in Movies

By the Associated Press

Berlin, May 21

How German parachute troops are trained is disclosed in a motion-picture film shown to the foreign press and soon to be released to theaters. The picture showed cases of rifles and light machine guns landed separately in attacks. As soon as parachute troopers hit the ground, they rip off their parachutes and rush to these weapons. They also carry light arms.

Troopers are given thorough infantry training. Indoors they tumble and perform somersaults on heavy mats. They learn how to land properly and manage in capricious winds.

The technique of jumping at intervals from an airplane so that they will not become entangled is practiced by diving from the doorway of a transport on the ground into a sand pit.

Dancers Must Go

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 21 (AP)—Nearly 500 Hungarian and Spanish dancers yesterday were ordered to leave Egypt by the end of the month as the Government and British authorities intensified their counter-espionage drive.

The Government decided the dancers learned too much while entertaining Allied soldiers and sailors. Consequently cabarets were prohibited from renewing their contracts.

With the tightening of the network for national security, civilians were barred from zones 600 feet from Alexandria's fortified areas. Foreigners were required to register with police within 48 hours after arrival in Egypt.

New French Guard

RABAT, French Morocco, May 21 (AP)—Gen. Auguste Nogues, Supreme Commander of the French defense forces in North Africa, yesterday ordered the formation of a territorial guard (similar to the United States National Guard) to help protect the interior of Morocco for the duration of the war.

India Alert

BOMBAY, May 21 (AP) — The Government of India today announced intensification of all defense measures in view of the possibility of "fifth column" activities.

Florida Defenses Costing Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida—Uncle Sam's No. 1 Eastern defense base!

Millions upon millions of dollars are now being spent in this State and, as a result of co-operation from the Florida militia in the current streamlining move, the peninsular State will soon be "armed to the teeth."

Among recent activities of preparedness in Florida are:

1. Expenditure of $10,000,00 in Duval County in construction of a modern air station of the United States Navy.
2. Establishment of an Army air station costing $5,000,000 on the peninsula dividing Old and New Tampa Bay.
3. Development through expenditure of additional millions, of a National Guard training area on a 25,000-acre Clay County tract.
4. A base for neutrality patrol operations on a spit of land lying between the Banana River and the Atlantic Ocean in Brevard County, as an auxiliary Naval base.
5. At Key West, the Navy is revamping its aeronautical and submarine facilities, locating a neutrality patrol base there also.
6. Rapid enlargement of the Navy's aviation training station off Pensacola is underway.
7. The Army gunnery base near Valparaiso is also being improved, for the use of planes out of the Tampa base and from other points.
8. Coast Guard stations at various points along Florida's extended coastline are being modernized.

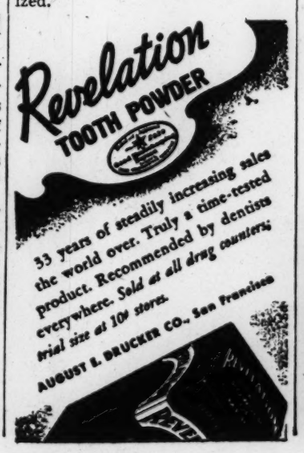
Canada Plans Cut In Election Period

OTTAWA (CP)—The Government will move to shorten Dominion election campaigns, it is announced on the order paper of Parliament. The Dominion Elections Act of 1938 now requires issues of writs 49 days before polling day.

Postmaster-General C. G. Power gave notice of a motion for establishing a special committee of the House to consider and report ways and means whereby the period that must elapse between the issue of the election writ and polling day may be shortened.

The committee, however, will not be appointed until "a later date."

Writs for the recent election were issued Jan. 27 and polling took place on March 26.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Pacific Semi-Blockade Poses Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The problem of European war contraband passing through the Pacific area seems destined to become increasingly acute, with the tightening of controls in the Atlantic.

During the first few months of the hostilities relatively little attention was paid to this question because other aspects were more pressing. Some time ago, however, Hong Kong authorities began to think seriously of shipments to Vladivostok and they particularly raised the point that certain war necessities—such as Chinese wolfram—might be sent to Soviet Russia and passed on to Germany. China is the world's largest supplier of wolfram, and has barter agreements to send this mineral to both Russia and Germany.

One example of this situation involved the Soviet steamship Selenga, detained at Hong Kong early his year with 1,000 tons of wolfram aboard. After two months in British hands the vessel was placed under investigation of the French contraband control in Indo-China waters, in spite of assertions from Chungking that there has been no consignment of metal ores to Germany since the war began. Indo-China authorities have placed an embargo on the transport of Chinese wolfram nevertheless. Export of wolfram from Hong Kong has been subjected to official control under the emergency regulation since September of last year. Export is allowed under permit only.

U. S. Sends Rubber, Tin

Large recent American exports of rubber and tin to Soviet Russia—6,000 tons of rubber and 2,200 tons of tin between September, 1939, and March, 1940—have contrasted with a total lack of such exports in 1938. Also, 6,000,000 pounds of molybdenum went to Russia from the United States in the same period as similarly contrasted with a blank for 1938. Since February the United States has taken action to stop such exports of tin and rubber, but considerable amounts have been going from the Netherlands East Indies by way of Mexico.

While Vladivostok has come under suspicion as a German port of entry, in actual fact, there is understood to have been some development of it as a point of export for such German goods as precision instruments and dyes. Several months ago, it was reported that an American agent for precision instruments went to Tsingtao from Tokyo to clinch a Japanese military order, only to find that the Germans had taken it away from his company.

A Threatening Tone

While the prospects for increased British and French control in the Pacific have increased, there is evident in Japan a rising resentment against anything of the sort. Ordinarily the Japanese would hardly tend to worry about anything which would cut down the importance of Vladivostok, but since the Asama Maru incident, when 21 Germans were taken from a Japanese ship, and 12 were still being held when last reported, Japanese feeling against action in the Far East by the British Navy has been sensitive. Says a recent issue of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, one of the strongest dailies:

"The operation of the British fleet in Japan's neighboring waters is not merely obnoxious to Japan. Even if a tiny quantity of Soviet materials should go to Germany by way of the Japan Sea, if the British Navy conducts search or seizure on Japanese ships, the efforts of the British Government not to irritate Japanese feelings would come to nothing. . . . Japan cannot permit a third Power to violate its neutral rights in that part of East Asia where Japan's vital interests are involved. It is a question of honor with Japan and it also involves Britain's own interests."

This last appears to be a thinly veiled suggestion that too much British naval operation in the Pacific may lead to further pressure upon British interests in China. Certainly Japan's North China army would welcome any excuse to extend action along the lines of the Tientsin British Concession blockade, it seems clear from all reports of the temper of those in charge.

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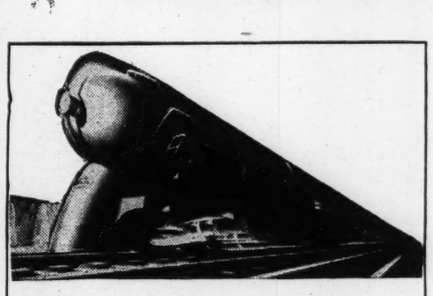

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Warfare on Sea Around British Navy Intensifies

By the Associated Press

Suddenly intensified sea warfare broke around the British navy today as the Admiralty admitted the loss of a cruiser and a minelayer, and the German High Command claimed air bombing damage to a battleship, a heavy cruiser, and numerous transports, freighters and naval auxiliary vessels.

A battleship, probably of the 29,150-ton "Resolution" class, was hit heavily twice near the forward turrets and a heavy cruiser also hit with heavy bombs yesterday off Narvik, the German High Command claimed today by special communiqué.

In London the only official announcement of damage to a large naval craft was contained in an Admiralty acknowledgment of the loss of the 9,550-ton cruiser Effingham which struck an unchartered rock off the Norwegian coast. The vessel was a total loss, but the crew were all rescued. The Effingham's normal complement was 749 men and officers.

The Admiralty later announced that the minelayer Princess Victoria had been sunk by a German mine, with three officers and 31 ratings listed as fatalities. Eighty-five survivors were landed at an East Coast British port yesterday.

The German claim added that "heavy fire and explosions were observed on both warships. The heavy cruiser, it said, was struck between the fighting top and the forward funnel.

"It can be assumed with the greatest probability that at least two other war vessels and three merchantmen were damaged by bomb hits," the communiqué added.

The "Resolution" class mentioned in the communiqué is known by the British as the Royal Sovereign class, composed of five dreadnaughts each of 29,150 tons with normal complement of about 1,100 officers and men. One, the Royal Oak, was torpedoed and sunk in Scapa Flow Oct. 14, the only battleship the British have acknowledged losing. The others are the Resolution, the Royal Sovereign, Ramilles, and Revenge. All are World War veterans.

In addition to the special communiqué, the German High Command's regular communiqué earlier stated that German fliers had sunk six transports and a tanker, totaling 43,000 tons, before dawn today in the Straits of Dover. They also claimed to have severely damaged four additional ships of about 13,000 tons, a French destroyer, the French Navy tanker "Niger" of 5,482 tons, the French freighter Pavon and two additional freighters.

Meanwhile in London an authoritative spokesman said today four British merchant ships totaling 8,955 tons, one Allied vessel of 316 tons, and three neutral ships totaling 5,737 tons were sunk "by enemy action" during the week ending May 12.

"Some Dutch tonnage inevitably was lost as a result of the German invasion of Holland," he said, "but many Dutch vessels escaped."

The Admiralty, at the same time, issued a report that the 4,541-ton German steamship Campinas was sunk by a mine May 10. It said this brought the total known German mercantile losses to approximately 630,000 tons.

An additional five German ships totaling about 25,000 tons were "considered sunk as a result of submarine operations," it was said.

The source estimated the total sinkings of enemy ships, whose names and exact tonnages have not been ascertained, amounted to 190,000 tons, and the total German losses at 820,000 tons—approximately 20 per cent of Germany's prewar tonnage.

Since the war started up to May 14, the source said, 267 officers and men from Nazi U-boats have been captured.

The spokesman said German mines reported by the South African Government last week off the Cape "might have been laid" by a German surface raider, submarine or merchant ship which escaped from port.

Industry Asks Time To Fill Defense Needs

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 21 (AP)—A. W. Robertson, chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Company, said today American industry would need two years to reach peak efficiency in the defense program outlined by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Robertson, with other company officials, visited the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation plant where auxiliary equipment manufactured by the company was being installed in bombers.

"None of us can get in swing producing war materials in huge amounts in less than a year," Mr. Robertson said, "and it will take another 12 months to bring industry into high gear. Machines must be ordered, labor must learn how to assemble and operate them, and inevitably there will be bottlenecks, the worst of which at present is in the machine tool industry."

German Advance North and West

By a Staff Artist

Arrows Show Main Points in Drive

Nazi War Machine Nears English Channel

Continued from Page 1

the flanks of our break-through were thwarted."

The Allied troops in Belgium were described as being caught at the bottom of a huge sack, which the Germans are attempting to close by driving west through Northern France toward the Channel and south along the Belgian Coast from Antwerp.

The action was said to be developing into a race for the Channel ports, with the Germans seeking to draw tight the strings of the sack before the British can reach the coast to flee by boat.

Spokesmen said the British withdrawal was being severely impeded by German dive bombers, which are destroying bridges and railway lines and harassing troop columns.

Newly acquired air bases in the Netherlands are being used in these operations and in attacks on enemy shipping in the North Sea.

The Eighth Germany Army, in charge of the push to the French coast, is under Gen. Walther von Reichenau.

The British Air Ministry meanwhile announced that "heavy bombing attacks" had been effected on German communication lines and troop concentrations Monday as well as a raid on Rotterdam oil tanks.

As to the number of troops involved, the Germans estimate that 300,000 British on the Belgian-French front would be in danger of being separated from the main Allied forces if the Nazi drive toward the Coast succeeds.

In addition to the British, they appraised the Allied strength in their path through Belgium as roughly more than 1,000,000 French and 250,000 Belgians.

In Paris, five German mechanized divisions—60,000 men attacking in tanks and armored cars—were said to be pushing the offensive across France's northern plains.

Abbéville, reported entered by the Germans, was used as a British base throughout most of the World War. It lies 10 miles west of the farthest advance of Kaiser Wilhelm's forces. The city is 12 miles from the mouth of the Somme River, which flows into an inlet of the English Channel. It is 60 miles south of Calais, where the distance to England is shortest — 20 miles across the Straits of Dover.

Amiens, also reported entered, is the chief city of Picardy and site of a famous cathedral. It is 81 miles north of Paris and 25 miles southeast of Abbeyville.

The Germans entered Amiens Aug. 24, 1914, but abandoned the city a week later. In 1918 it was defended successfully against German attacks. It was the scene of a German victory over the French in 1870.

Tragedy of Louvain University Repeated in German Invasion

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, May 21 (AP)—Another World War tragedy has been repeated. The Library of the University of Louvain, burned in 1914 and rebuilt in 1928 with American funds, is charred wreckage once more.

Flames have gutted the $500,000 structure, erected through public subscription in the United States, and have destroyed its 700,000 rare volumes, collected from around the world and contributed to replace those lost in 1914.

Loss of the new Library was discovered by American newspaper correspondents visiting Louvain as guests of Adolf Hitler. No one seemed to be able to say how the fire started. All floors had been swept by the flames, and smoke still came from the basement as they looked at it Monday.

Many American universities cooperated to erect the new building on Herbert Hoover Square.

In the Germans' World War advance through Belgium they occupied Louvain on Aug. 19, 1914. A week later the Library was destroyed by fire, with thousands of books and manuscripts which could not be replaced.

Inscription Brought Dispute

To help equip the new building, which was built after Cardinal Mercier, head of the University, had visited the United States and suggested aid for it, various Governments contributed a total of 750,000 volumes. Of these, 30,000 came from Germany, 55,000 from Britain, and 33,000 from France.

[It was ordered originally that the inscription "furore Teutonico diruta; dono Americano restituta"—"destroyed by German fury; restored by American generosity"—be placed on the Library balustrade. The balustrade was built twice without the inscription and both times it was destroyed by Belgians but finally was allowed to remain blank.]

The ancient town of Louvain itself, a fourteenth century cloth-making center and long famous as the seat of the University, had now been shelled and shattered again, and practically the entire population of 41,000 had fled. It presented a picture of desolation.

Entire families, from aged grandmother to nursing infant, were seen perched miserably on top of springless carts drawn by horses. Interminable lines of wanderers on foot, weighted down with as much as they could carry, trekked out of the town.

Germans Organizing Relief

The German Administration was trying to organize relief with characteristic efficiency.

Later when the correspondents passed through Louvain a second time, some homes had been opened up and found undamaged.

Another scene of wrecking was visible at Steenockerzeel, where the little Belgian castle of the Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the vanished Austrian throne, had been bombed and blown apart.

The Germans were prompted to bomb the castle because the British had made it a divisional staff headquarters, it was said. One bomb struck beside it, digging a hole 30 feet deep and blowing off part of the roof. Costly French prints were scattered in the wreckage. Letters belonging to the Archduke's mother, the former Empress Zita, were strewn about

Former Empress Said Safe

[Reports last week said that Zita and her family had fled safely to France in advance of the German invasion. Otto had been home but a few days after returning from a trip to the United States.]

Window Boxes and Tub Gardens

Window boxes dress up the house with summer. The window box nodding with gay flowers is a delightful addition to the cottage or house set among lawns and gardens; it is an important accent to the dignified city residence; and where allowed to the garden-hungry apartment dweller it is not only a dash of summer loveliness but sometimes a real boon.

Window boxes these days are chiefly bought, not made. However, if you make them they should be of some sturdy wood like white pine, cypress, or cedar, 1¼ inches thick, rendered water-resistant, and with half a dozen holes in the bottom for drainage. Over these holes should be a layer of broken crockery, cinders, or gravel, as the bottom layer of the soil.

If you buy boxes, you may have them made of wood, metal, concrete, tile, stucco, or terra cotta—the style of your house being the determining factor. If your "window box" is a porch box, it is better to set it upon cleats rather than directly on the railing. This is to give it circulation of air all around.

Two Methods

The cheapest — and slowest—way to fill your boxes is to plant annual seeds such as nasturtiums, stock, calendulas, African marigolds. Most persons, however, buy plants in order to have immediate effects. Those who have year-around boxes even plant bulbs and other spring flowering plants in them in the autumn or transplant into them spring-flowering plants from the garden early in the spring. Window box plants are of three classes: taller plants for background, shorter plants that grow to a few inches above the box, and trailing plants for hanging down.

If your boxes are in shady positions they can be planted with pansies, forget-me-nots, begonias, astilbes, fuchsias, snap-dragons, and similar plants (not all at once, of course). Foliage plants for shady boxes are wandering jew, English ivy, coleus, ferns, and caladiums.

For sunny boxes there is nothing more delightful than petunias, which are gay and reliable all summer long. However, portulacas, candytuft, marigolds, lantanas, verbenas, California poppies (there are lovely bronzy and red ones available now), heliotrope, ageratum, and annual phlox are also available, and are more unusual. Zinnias, dwarf salvia, lobelia, geraniums, and nemesia are seen, as well.

Should Match House

Your window boxes should express the character of the house. That is, a formal style of house should have formal and dignified window box planting. A riot of annuals in such a case lacks reticence. Closely clipped dwarf box with pale yellow and white begonias or with pink geraniums or dwarf marigolds would be better, the trailing plant being of formal design like English ivy. Hydrangeas, pink and blue, the small variety, make good formal planting too. Avoid many colors. Two colors, with the green of boxwood or dwarf evergreen, are sufficient

Informal planting can, of course, be achieved in as many ways as there are tastes. For the cottage at the shore, marigolds and nemesia provide a lovely brown and gold contrast to the blue of the sea, catching up the more intense lights of the sand. For a prim cottage have you ever seen blue ageratum with pink candytuft? Sweet alyssum makes a pretty white accent for many colorful annuals in front of a white house. Of course if you set plants into your boxes you can change or replenish at intervals throughout the season.

During the heat of high summer, most boxes need a good soaking morning and night—the night watering made after sundown Pour it in slowly so it may really soak the roots. If you have those metal "self-watering" boxes, just be sure that water is available to the roots. Liquid manure or feedings of some form of Vitamen B-1 should be given regularly. As in any gardening, the plants should be protected from insect pests.

Tub Gardening

Another form of gardening in an artificially small space is tub gardening — and an interesting form it is.

For patios and Italian gardens terro-cotta "strawberry" jars can be purchased. These, at intervals all over the sides, have holes with lips. Ordinary tub gardening, however, may be done with a strong barrel, and anyone can prepare it. Holes should be bored in the bottom for drainage, and the barrel set in a sheltered location three inches from the ground. Holes in the sides of the barrel for the plants should be not over 4 inches in diameter and 12 inches apart from center to center, and should be staggered, not opposite each other. Through the center of the barrel run three boards each about 4 inches wide, fastened together to make a hollow triangular tube from the top to the bottom of the barrel. Bore holes along the three sides of this tube. This is to let air into the soil, for your trick is to keep the soil from growing sour. Hay or excelsior loosely inserted will keep these holes from choking up with mud through watering. The soil filling your barrel should be well balanced, rich in food, and neutral. Water should be evenly distributed over the surface soil at needed intervals and allowed to soak steadily through.

Fruit and Vegetables

If you have bored two holes in each barrel stave, you will need some 15 plants in the sides and three on top. If you feel utilitarian as well as experimental, you may raise strawberries, small-fruit tomatoes, or dewberries in your tub garden. Runners should be cut back firmly.

Among flowering plants, all kinds of trailing plants are charming, such as nasturtiums, petunias, and oxalis. Also small annuals are good. Ivy, vinca, or other trailing greens give the tub garden a graceful effect. Tub gardening is really fascinating, and too little known. Perhaps you will try it this year.

A Tuesday Feature

GermansClaim Allies Trapped In Full Wedge

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 21—As the military situation is analyzed today, two great wedges have been driven out ahead of the pendulum swinging through Northern France to the English Channel. Between these wedges the Belgian Army and part of the French Army have been trapped.

Most of the British Army, it is claimed here, has already made its escape back across the Channel.

The Allies are said to have tried to escape from the predicament yesterday with a move to bite off the lower wedge by simultaneous attacks on it from within the trap and from the south. But, according to German sources, the efforts failed and the Germans, launching a counter side drive south to protect their flank, stormed the city of Laon and carried the extremity of the western offensive deeper into France.

Communications Wrecked

A German spokesman claimed that waves of bombers destroyed every military communication line, every bridge and every airport in front of the advancing troops thus making it impossible for the entrapped Allied forces to get adequate supplies for resistance, or to retreat before the German mechanized masses drove them in disorder toward the Channel.

Within this allegedly disorganized Allied rear zone, arrowhead thrusts by German tank divisions are now reported to have driven down the Valley of the Somme to Abbéville, allegedly cutting off the southern escape of the entrapped Allied armies.

Other tank units, it is intimated, succeeded in making a junction in the vicinity of Valenciennes with advance troops of the other German offensive, rolling through Belgium, thus separating the large French forces in the Meubeuge, Valenciennes sector, from the balance of the Allied armies.

The main body of the southern phase of the German offensive is reported to have reached Arras and the main body of the northern phase is now reported to be encountering some Belgian resistance along the Scheldt River. But the picture drawn is one of the swift closing jaws of a giant trap around all the Allied armies remaining to the North of the Somme, where it is claimed the French Ninth Army has already been broken up.

Von Falkenhausen at Helm

Lieut. Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen has been given command of the military administration of both Belgium and the Netherlands. Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart will handle the civilian affairs in the Netherlands, but apparently General von Falkenhausen is having complete authority in all spheres in Belgium.

Until 1938 Herr von Falkenhausen was head of the military mission which, for three years, helped Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek organize China's defenses. He returned to Germany when the Japanese and Germans were approaching agreement on the anti-comintern pact.

Rumors are current here that some peace move toward France is impending when the offensive has been fully established along the Channel.

It appears to be the basic assumption here that once the British Army has been driven off the Continent of Europe, France and the other continental Allies will be willing to accept terms, which, if current discussions in Nazi circles are any criterion, would be moderate.

Should France accept, England then would be exposed to the full fury of the German onslaught without continental support.

This appears to be the immediate political-military objective. The Nazis usually stipulate the elimination of England as a continental factor in their formula for unification and stability in Europe.

Colorado Tokens Go For War, Letter Says

DENVER, Colo., May 21 (AP)—Charles M. Armstrong, State Treasurer, made public yesterday a letter from Venezuela intimating that Colorado sales tax tokens were being shipped to Japan and Germany for use in munitions manufacture.

The man, signing himself as A. C. Diets and writing from Maracaibo, Venezuela, said he had noted published statements by Mr. Armstrong that millions of the State's aluminum tax tokens had disappeared from circulation.

"If you want to know the truth about those Colorado tokens," the writer said, "they are no longer in America but have gone to the Germans and the Japanese for munitions.

"Down here I have known of Germans going around clubs and saloons collecting beer bottle tops which they shipped by the hundreds of thousands into their country before the embargo.

"It is logical to assume that Germans and Japanese have done the same thing with the Colorado sales tax tokens."

Phones All 'Busy'

LONDON (AP)—Interruption of telephone communications between England and the continent May 21 was reported to be due to heavy requirements for Government and military purposes.

Rumanian Press Denied Maps, War Headlines

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 20 (AP)—The Rumanian Government has banned war maps and war headlines from the press. Comment on battles also was barred.

Long War to Aid Allies Soviet Army Forecasts

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—If the European war is of long duration, the "time factor" favors the Allies because of their huge resources, raw materials and also the economic backing of the United States, Trud, organ of the Russian Trade Unions, declared today.

"The productive capacity of the American steel industry," it said, "is twice as much as Germany's. . . . A war of exhaustion, prolonged for years, would serve in the Allies' favor."

[Hitherto, most Russian comment has stressed Germany's favorable prospects in the war and the Allies' disadvantages.

The Soviet Union, since the signing of the German-Russian non-aggression and trade agreements last summer, has been cited both in Berlin and Moscow as a Nazi source of supply.]

Nazi Oil Wanes

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—Formation of the new government post of Secretary of Petroleum indicates Britain's realization of the importance of petrol and oil supplies in view of the progress of mechanized warfare on the Western Front.

Hitherto such matters have been in charge of the Secretary of Mines, but Prime Minister Winston Churchill's National Government has placed Mr. David Rhys Grenfell in charge of coal, while Mr. Geoffrey William Lloyd will deal with all matters relating to the oil industry and petroleum supplies in general.

The new Secretary's task includes the organization of supplies from overseas and home sources and the storing of sufficiently large supplies of petrol and other oils for the armed forces and for the maintenance of industry.

Depend on Foreign Sources

Two years ago the British Imperial Defense Committee under Viscount Falmouth rejected proposals to concentrate upon oil from coal. In consequence, Britain has continued to base its production of oil supplies upon continuous imports of foreign crude and refined oils, drawn mainly from the Americas and the Near East.

This has been practicable policy for Britain established upon the assumption, hitherto proved correct, that as long as the Allied navies continued to dominate the seas, tankers could arrive safely and regularly in British or French ports, or any other ports conveniently placed for supplying Allied troops overseas.

The disappearance of the German fleet as a menace to Allied shipping and the failure hitherto of its air arm to interfere seriously with overseas supplies has been of primary importance.

No Limit for Allies

The Allies can drew upon almost the whole world for their petrol supplies—from the United States, South American countries, Rumania, Mosul, the Netherlands East Indies and other sources.

The only apparent limit has been the ability to pay and the capacity of their ships to fetch it. This capacity has been considerably strengthened by the recent acquisition of merchant tonnage from the countries overrun by the Germans.

The Allies have particularly benefited through the addition of the Norwegian mercantile marine, so that now the Allies are reported to be controlling nearly 50 per cent of the world's tanker fleet, which is more than sufficient to transport all the oil required.

Germany Gains Little

Germany, on the other hand, has gained very little in the way of extra petrol from the annexation of various countries since not only has it been compelled to use large quantities of petrol on these enterprises, but in the Netherlands, in particular, most of the oil reserves in the occupied territories are reported to have been fired in order to prevent their falling into enemy hands.

Germany's wartime deficiencies in petrol cannot be covered from home production. The 1939 production of petrol is estimated at 1,750,000 tons, while for 1940 and 1941, the estimates are set out at 2,500,000 and 3,400,000 tons respectively. To these must be added the 700,000 tons of liquid fuel obtained through the Fischer-Tropsch process. It is, however, open to doubt whether Germany can continue to develop this industry to fullest capacity in a war.

Supplies obtainable from such safe sources as Rumania and South Russia—about 300,000 tons from the former, 600,000 from the latter—will not meet the need.

As far as high-quality aviation fuel is concerned, Rumania only produces small quantities and Russia itself imports it from the United States.

This latter source, on the other hand, is available to the Allies.

Germany also, it is maintained by experts, probably will be unable to obtain the highest quality of aviation fuel and supplies of diesel oil and lubricants may be very short.

Britain Boosts Output

But while overseas supplies of petrol are mainly relied upon to meet wartime needs, all possible efforts are being made to increase Britain's output of oil from coal.

Latest figures available, those for 1938, show that in this way 358,000 tons of light motor fuel, 477,000 tons of creosote diesel and other heavy oils, and 46,400 tons of light oils, too inferior in quality to class as petrol, were produced.

But these quantities only satisfy a small proportion of the British needs.

It is, however, impossible to give any authoritative statement as to either British consumption or supplies of petrol and other oils, as no figures have been published since the outbreak of the war. Nor is anything said about the means and places of storing, though there has been much vague talk of underground storage tanks.

Quebec Pushes Youth Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Federal and Provincial Governments will each contribute $350,000 to be spent in the Province of Quebec on the youth training plan this year, it was disclosed here recently.

Fostered by the Liberal Government at Ottawa three years ago, the youth training plan was devised to help young men and women to complete courses in vocational and technical classes to fit themselves for useful employment.

With demands on Canadian industry multiplied by the Dominion's contribution to the Empire's war effort, the training program is considered of added importance. It will enable Quebec to fulfill its part in the manufacture of war machinery by providing trained men. It was explained that the youth training plan is purely a civilian undertaking and to help young men and women to take the places which are justly theirs in Quebec industry, trade, and commerce. At the same time there are increasing demands of "heavy" industry now operating to fill war contracts for trained technicians in this Province. As much as possible steps are being taken to fit the young men for positions which will afford them employment after the rush of war orders is over.

Under the youth training scheme the Quebec Government is operating its own mine at Val d'Or, where young men are being trained in mining and who, upon completion of their course, will be able to take positions in mining districts throughout the Province. Technical schools are receiving particular attention from the Government.

Masaryk Urges U. S. To Help Halt Nazis

LONDON (AP)—Jan Masaryk, former Czechoslovak Minister to London, told the American Chamber of Commerce that "while Americans are not in the war—they certainly are not out of it."

"We must realize," Mr. Masaryk said, "there is no stopping this aggression unless we pull together to do it."

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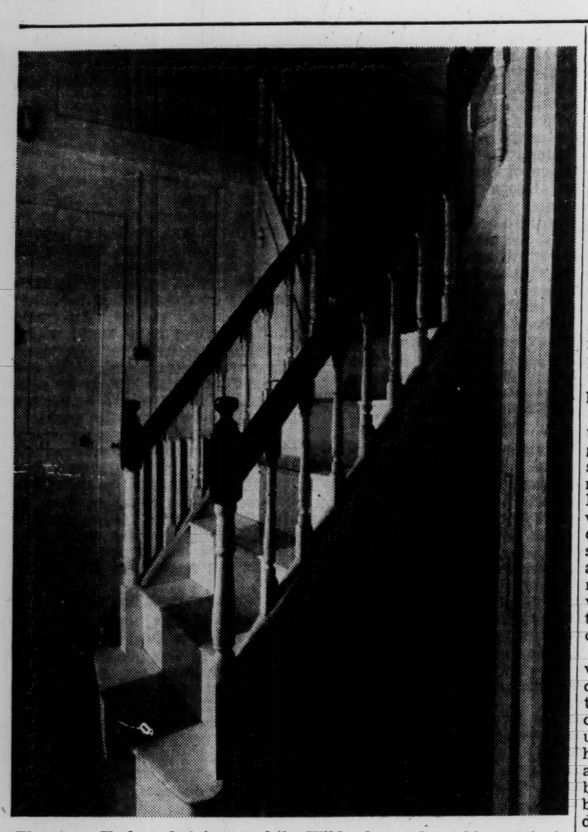
Decorative Arts Antiques

Historic Buildings Survey—Buying a Country House

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



The steep, Y-shaped staircase of the Wilder house, branching against the wall of the central chimney and opening directly into a chamber at right and left, an ingenious device avoiding a second-floor hall.

The Historical House Survey

The public will have opportunity to view during the present week some results of the work done in Massachusetts by the Historic American Buildings Survey during the past six years, the exhibition being held from Monday through Saturday, the 25th, at 141 Milk Street, Boston, room 604. Initiated by the WPA to give work for unemployed architects, this project is operating in differing degrees of activity in 46 States. The survey records include historical data, photographs and scale drawings, thus collecting facts as well as pictures and figures.

First attention is given to structures of this sort that are in danger of disappearing, for one reason or another—through decay, removal, alteration or other causes. Nearly 300 subjects have been surveyed, mostly dwellings, but including also churches, their horse-sheds, stores, shops of blacksmiths and shoemakers, water-driven mills, covered bridges, fences of wood and iron—altogether more than 50 headings, many with only one or two in the class.

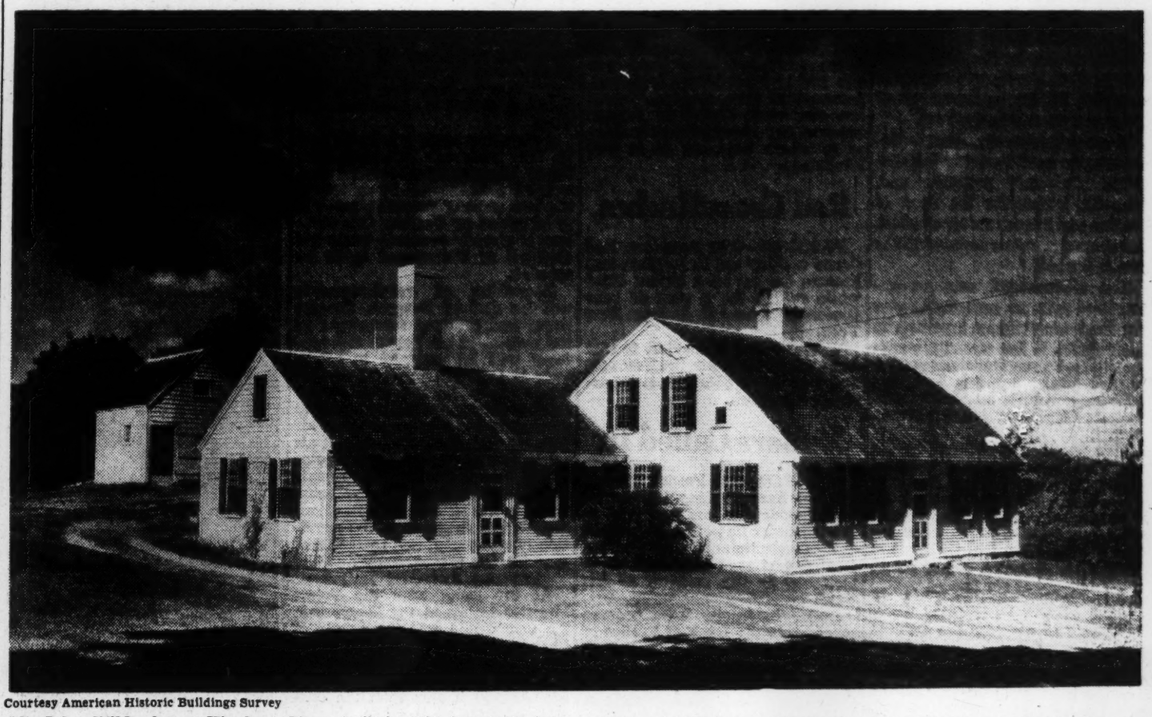
These indicate the alertness which prevails among those conducting the work; also, points to the assistance that comes from citizens who call attention to valuable material in their neighborhoods. The importance of prompt action in securing these records has been proven by the large number of recorded buildings that have disappeared since the work started—more than one-fifth of the total number, in the six years.

At present, about 15 architects are engaged in both field and office work. Making the hundreds of measurements necessary for accurate drawings of even the simple Jabez Wilder house, pictured herewith, takes a long time; making the dozen to 20 sheets of drawings may call for five or six times as many hours.

It might be asked, what practical use is there for these records which have cost so much? The answer is, all these subjects—whether houses, fences or covered bridges—were the product of periods in national life when builders did work of such fine design and excellent construction and individuality in taste that a truly admirable American architecture was developed.

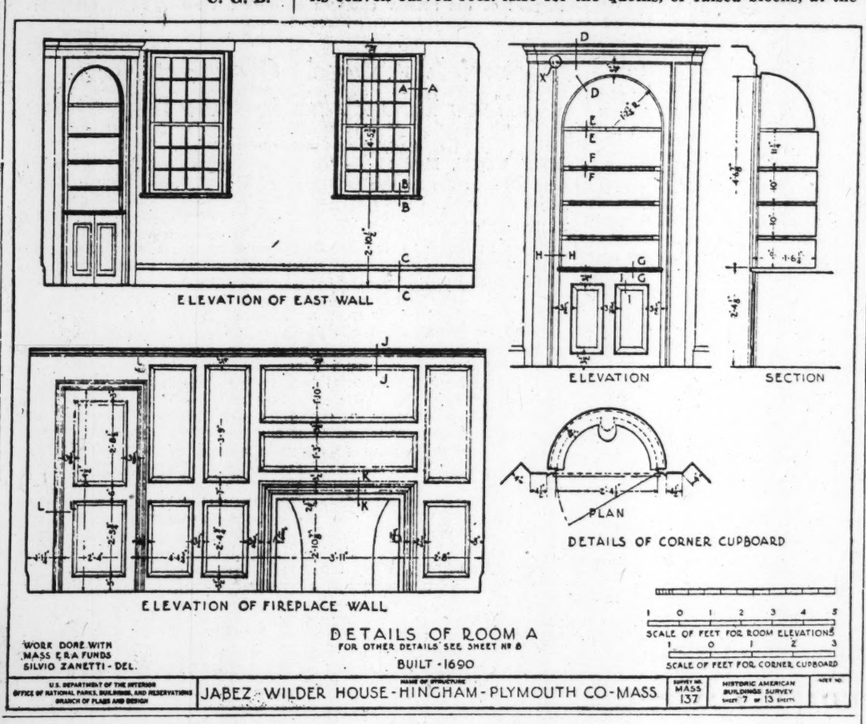
Architects are constantly being called on to design homes in those genuine colonial manners, and can never be sure they are doing so unless full data, such as the Survey gathers, is at hand; and no doubt future generations will value still more highly these old styles and their precise details. All that is being gathered, in all States, goes to the Library of Congress, from which anyone may secure copies for a nominal charge, or consult there freely. The two pictures we print are typical of the photographs which the Survey is accumulating; one of the plan sheets of the house is also shown.

C. G. B.



Courtesy American Historic Buildings Survey

The Jabez Wilder house, Hingham, Mass., built in 1690, is notable for its convex curved roof. Also for the quoins, or raised blocks, at the corners of the house, for these are usually seen only on houses much more pretentious. This is a typical Historical House Survey.


ELEVATION OF EAST WALL
ELEVATION
SECTION
PLAN
DETAILS OF CORNER CUPBOARD
ELEVATION OF FIREPLACE WALL
DETAILS OF ROOM A
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Having a Home in the Country

Their own House in the Country has been found and bought and repaired and lived in, by thousands of city dwellers, and I think at least a score of them have written accounts of their experiences. All of these have held some degree of interest and helpfulness for those still greater thousands who have yet to realize their hopes to have a home close to nature, surrounded by abundant land they may call their own.

The latest book on the subject to reach us holds in an exceptional measure the practical assistance so greatly needed by all who undertake this venture. It is A House for the Week Ends, by Virginia Kirkus, published by Little, Brown & Co., at $2.50. Her desire for this luxury appears to have been strong even in childhood, and was tentatively gratified by leasing an old farmhouse near Westport, Conn., as her first job justified the expense.

Rare business sense seems blended with her home-seeking sentiment, and holds it to soundly considered decisions. So, although the three years there "gave her the thrill of being a landed proprietor," it was five more before the responsibility of actual ownership was assumed—a house on Redding Ridge, twelve miles north of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The thoroughness and caution with which purchase was undertaken is recorded in details that should be absorbed completely by all who consider buying a place in the country, either for week-end use or year-'round. She seems to have anticipated every important factor, of locality, site, house, etc., as well as most immediate rehabilitation needs.

Even future ones were scheduled for attention for each year through the fourth. Proof of her foresight and intelligence is found in the fact that the program has been followed more closely than one might think general advance planning could be. Of course, it has seen such broadening and additions as follow naturally one's actually occupying a home and becoming aware of its friendly possibilities.

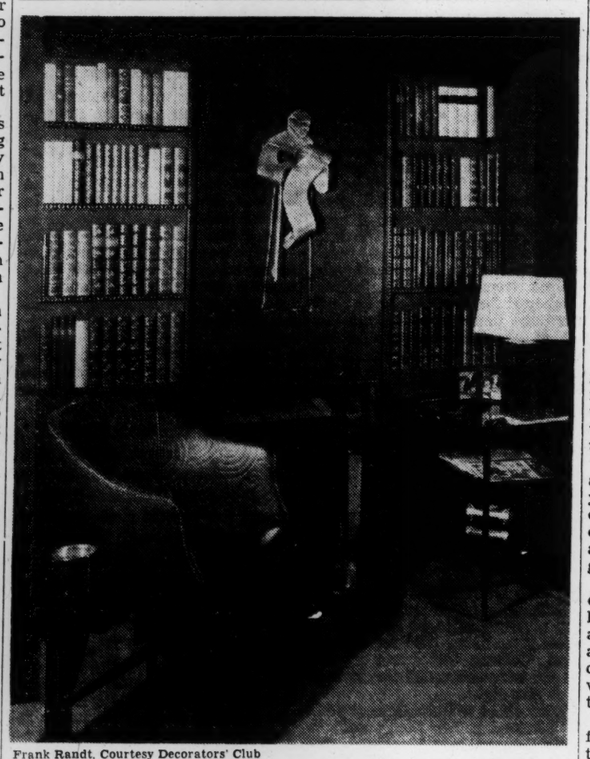
During that first year after buying the house with 3½ acres of land, she met and married a man who was as eager as she to make the place a week-end home. And it is of their experiences in doing so, recorded with clarity and in particular, that the following chapters relate.

Even those who have been developing their country retreats for years and in modest manner will find new interest roused by this lively account, so numerous, fresh and vigorous are the interests of this couple. They furnish the house in part with purchases at country auctions. "Frank" is the local carpenter who became a valued friend through his good work and wise advice. "Charlie" is the all 'round, capable native who attends to the place, and responds with efficiency to every emergency call. To these two men the book is inscribed.

"Leaves for Your Notebook," which follow nearly all chapters, condense essentials to check-list form and should save many regrets and dollars for the inexperienced. They embrace all phases of the undertaking, from choice of locality and site and building to dealings with agents, minimum furnishings and supplies, gardening utensils, and year-'round garden calendar by weeks.

The reference library for week-end houses is a notable help, relating to numerous country interests and pursuits—cooking, birds, wild-flowers, native trees and shrubs, old houses, antiques; and some volumes of the David Grayson and Beverly Nichols sort. Here are chapters to guide wisely the would-be venturer, and to stimulate to new pleasures those who are already settled, in their week-end or summer-long homes in the country.

C. G. B.



Frank Randt, Courtesy Decorators' Club

Leather is used in many ways in this library corner, one of a group of interiors being shown at the Decorators' Club, 745 Fifth Avenue, through May. Walls are blue leather, as is the quilted chair covering. Leather, too, are all book covers.

Leather Put to New Uses

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

To demonstrate new and effective uses of leather, the Decorators' Club, 745 Fifth Avenue, in co-operation with the Upholstery Leather Group, Tanners' Council of America, is holding an exhibition which will continue through May. Leather is now produced in supple textures that can be pleated, quilted, cut paper-thin for appliqués, or otherwise handled like a woven fabric. Artistic imagination is naturally much intrigued by the possibilities thus presented, particularly as an attractive variety of tones in many beautiful colors are available.

Contrasted with these dainty and flexible forms, and equally a novelty, are substantial leather floor tiles. One treads on them in the foyer, executed by Mrs. Amy Sommers Phillips, the vestibule in which one lingers before examining the 15 other rooms that have been set up.

The floor tiles are of dark petunia color, while above them is a dado of paler petunia quilted leather, accented with mirror squares. It is held into a frame by a chair rail of the dark shade, saddle-stitched in white, thus seeming to catch glints from the white walls which wear strips of light and medium petunia leather. Lucite and plexi-glass are attractively combined with this material, casting bright reflections upon it.

Floor tiles are used again in the dining room, done by Natalie E. Ragosine, and these are of marbleized black leather set into a floor of almond-green. In this room is employed yet another new type of leather, heat and stain-proof, which makes a handsome table cover in a version of cafe-au-lait inlaid with cream color.

Specially interesting are the leather curved stiles that decorate the walls of the living room, designed by Jane Smith, Inc. They set off panels of plaid wood and repeat the silvery tones of the wood in a paler and more lustrous tone. Color accents are supplied by leather strips in Japonica-pink, that border the light green silk curtains and band the sofa cushions. A backgammon table in green leather has a playing board of the Japonica-pink.

The use of leather for upholstery in libraries is familiar, but entire leather wall coverings and matching leather facings in the fireplace and hearth give a novel effect to the library, by Mrs. Ethel Goring Robertson. The dark, bright blue is beautifully set off by the skeletonized figure of a monk with a long scroll. It is executed in brass, by students of Pratt Institute, and hangs between the inset bookshelves where bindings repeat the blue and gold tones glow richly.

The unique and comfortable home which is typified by this layout of apartments very appropriately contains an office for a woman executive, designed by Gloria Finck Sloan. Here beige leather curtains are as softly cartridge-pleated as if they were of damask, and the upholstery of two side chairs is appliquéd and quilted in relief.

To Clean Metal for Painting

When refinishing brass or iron, wash thoroughly with soap and water, then wipe over with quick drying clothes-cleaner; or with benzine if no open fire is in the room where you are working. Then proceed with the application of the new coating as directed on the can.

Changes Bring More Pleasure From Decorative Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shizuoka, Japan

Why is it that we get so little real and lasting pleasure from our increasingly elaborate home surroundings?

"Oh," you say, "we do enjoy them. We love our homes."

Of course you do, but do you really enjoy them constantly and fully? How long is it since you were conscious of the pictures on the north (or any other) wall of the living room?

Without looking, could you name all the things in the room? Can you call up a vivid mental picture of each one? So, again I ask, how often are you really conscious of all these things? I venture to suggest—only at house cleaning times.

Are you satisfied that all these encumbrances are paying their keep, the ornamental things which are not directly useful? The chairs and tables we use are in a different category altogether; whether or not we are directly conscious of them, they serve their purpose.

I may be so accustomed to my favorite chair that the only way to make me keenly conscious of it would be to take it away. Yet it is undoubtedly contributing to my comfort and well-being. It is earning its keep. With my favorite picture, matters are different. If I am not aware of it, frequently, it is not serving its purpose. It, too, can make a contribution to my comfort and well-being, but only when I am aware of it. As soon as I become accustomed to it and cease to notice it, it has ceased to be of benefit.

This is an important distinction and one which is too generally overlooked. We love beautiful things; we find pleasure in collecting them around us, but we get far less benefit from them than we could and should.

Things whose appeal is aesthetic, things of beauty, always call for conscious enjoyment. We must respond to them, or they cease to exist profitably for us. The delight in beauty must be an active process. Awareness—the application of consciousness—cannot be negative, but calls for a positive attitude. Anything less than that is short of full benefit.

We get so little from our cherished things of beauty because our surroundings are the same day after day, and therefore lose greatly in interest. They become commonplace and lack power to hold attention and feed our pleasure. We seek interest and change elsewhere.

This is an indication that we should change the things that surround us. In the Western world the common method of doing this is to go away for a trip somewhere, which is not always possible or convenient, or even desirable. It may instead be easier and more satisfying to introduce change into our home surroundings.

The Japanese have solved the problem admirably. It is not suggested that we should adopt their precise method. That would mean accepting their way of living. It would be easily possible, however, to adapt some essentials of their plan to our present ways, and to our great benefit.

There is very little furniture in a Japanese room and hardly anything hanging on the walls. The general impression is one of bare simplicity, but it has an esthetic focal point—the tokonoma. The bare walls converge and lead the attention there, where are displayed the art treasures of the household.

But never all at once. No matter how many fine things the family possesses, there will never be more than one hanging scroll picture, one flower arrangement, and one or two small objects of art—a bronze statuette, some choice porcelain, or a piece or two of good lacquer. The whole will be arranged as an esthetic unit, and the parts selected to harmonize with each other and the general idea in mind.

The decorative scheme will usually be seasonal. The scroll picture will probably depict a subject literally or symbolically associated with the time of year. The flower arrangement will naturally suit the season. It is not considered the best taste to use flowers forced much out of season. The ideal is, to keep two or three weeks in advance of nature.

As the season progresses and the flowers fade, the plan of decoration will be changed. The picture will be taken down and replaced by one more in keeping with the time of year. A new flower arrangement will be set out, and art objects will be chosen to suit the new decorative scheme.

The significant thing about this method of house decoration is, that no one treasure is to be seen for more than a few days at a time. Then it comes out freshly to attract and to give lively pleasure, and to be put away again before it loses interest. This application of the idea of change means that each thing of beauty can give more enjoyment during its few days or weeks on display, than it would if on view, but neglected, throughout the year.

As has already been said, our homes will not readily permit our adopting the Japanese system as it stands, but we can apply change wherever our individual surroundings make it possible. We have no special shrines for beautiful things, but we can set aside a wall or a corner where we can change the decorative scheme every week or two.

Our framed pictures do not lend themselves as easily to frequent change as do the Japanese scroll pictures, and certainly expensive oils in ornate frames would make the weekly change laborious. However, there are many less costly types of pictures, which are good art and therefore quite suitable for our purpose. Photographs can be used very well indeed.

An excellent plan is to have a frame with a removable back, to fit a series of etchings, water colors, or photographs, all similarly mounted. These can be kept in a folder and slipped into the frame every few weeks with a minimum of trouble.

The picture for the week should be supported, if possible, by suitable flowers, and a piece of china, a statuette, or other art object. All the elements of the decorative scheme should be considered together and worked into a harmonious whole, supporting each other.

E. H. C.

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VISIT MEXICO THIS YEAR

Photos Courtesy Mexican Tourist Information Bureau

Paris Order and Morale High Despite Nearing War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 21—Premier Paul Reynaud's reconstructed Government is displaying the utmost energy in dealing with two important problems in the maintenance of order and morale in the rear.

These problems are, firstly, discovering in good time any German "Fifth Column" activity, and, secondly, caring for the flood of Belgian and French refugees which has spread over the country in the past few days.

The Government sets an example of poise by refusing to give the least hint of any intention to leave Paris. It has issued a warning against premature evacuation of any town, pointing out that military and civil authorities will indicate when evacuation is necessary.

This warning is stiffened by the reminder that mobilized workers employed in munitions factories and other institutions behind the lines have no more right to quit their posts without authorization than soldiers, and will be liable to penalty for desertion if they do so.

Courts of No Appeal

As a further measure to check any panic or disorder the Cabinet Monday decided that persons committing crimes against the safety of the State in rear areas will be brought immediately before military tribunals against whose decision there will be no appeal. The same Cabinet session empowered military tribunals attached to the armies to sit as courts martial trying any individuals, whether soldiers or civilians, who commit "military crimes or crimes against the safety of the State."

A state of grave emergency prevails in France and the Government is evidently determined not to spare stern measures against individual delinquents if these are found necessary for national safety.

Police are now very active in searching cafes and other places of general congregation for persons, aliens or French, lacking necessary papers. Access to cafes is sometimes completely barred for the duration of a search. Despite the obvious gravity of the military situation, Paris has thus far taken the Government's lead and the everyday living is surprisingly normal.

Dancing is now forbidden but operas, theaters, and moving picture houses still keep their doors open, and one still sees large numbers of people in the numerous open air cafes or promenading on the Bois de Boulogne on a sunny afternoon. At the same time a considerable number of people have left Paris or at least sent children away, and several trucks assembled outside my office building are busily engaged loading furniture and cases full of personal effects, a scene which might be duplicated in many other parts of the City.

Refugees Are Traffic Problem

Mass departure of Parisians, however, has been prevented because of the necessity of obtaining police safe conduct, which usually requires some days. The Government's desire to check evacuation of the capital and other places not directly threatened at the present time is understandable because it must cope with the vast problem of refugees who represent not only the need for aid but also are something of a military handicap since they crowd the many roads leading to and from Paris.

Besides the Belgians who have not ceased to flee into France since the beginning of the invasion, latest military operations which affect some thickly populated industrial regions have set great numbers of French fugitives into motion.

Despite the pressing preoccupations of the war the Government and various private organizations are making a gallant effort to settle the refugees in as orderly and humane a fashion as circumstances will permit. A half dozen addresses have been announced in Paris where engineers, professional men, artisans, laborers, and other classes of Belgian refugees can apply for information as to where they can go to best advantage.

Red Cross Rushes

PARIS (AP)—The American Red Cross, rushing aid to Belgians and French, has set up a liaison office while calling for a staff of professional workers to fly from New York.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Red Cross delegate, is supervising the work.

Dollars Called In

PARIS (AP)—The French Finance Ministry has called in all American and Canadan dollars and gold in France under its policy of "putting at the disposition of the country the foreign exchange resources indispensable to the conduct of the war."

Dollar banknotes were ordered turned into the Bank of France or to an account in some other French bank before June 30.

The same deadline was set for delivery to the Bank of France of gold which already had been called in under the exchange control law.

At the same time the Government placed sugar on the ration list, and reduced all Paris newspapers from four to two pages as a further economy measure.

70,000 U. S. Troops Locked in 'Game' Like War Abroad

WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN LOUISIANA, May 21 (AP)—Seventy thousand seasoned, streamlined troops—almost all the combat strength of the United States Army—last night were locked in simulated combat in western Louisiana forests in a "war of maneuver" somewhat similar to that raging in France.

The problem being worked out—an attempt to dislodge and cut off the bulge of an invading army, which struck with heavy initial successes—is in the form of counterattacks on the red army.

Ten days ago the Texas red army, highly motorized and mechanized, swept across the Sabine River into Louisiana, imperiling the theoretical capital of Alexandria. The blue command, however, threw 40,000 troops more than 700 miles across Dixie from Georgia to meet the advance, and last week stopped the invasion.

In a recess not permitted in war, called to allow the control officers to study the situation, the red forces entrenched and fortified their newly gained territory.

Long before dawn yesterday the "battle" began anew—the third of four exercises being worked out in the United States' greatest peacetime maneuvers—as the defending blue army changed to an offense and hammered at the entrenchments.

While some of the new type streamlined forces attacked frontally thus engaging the enemy attention, other units attempted to sweep the enemy on both flanks in a war of maneuver.

Nearly 100 National Guard Generals and other officers were here to study the problems.

Methodists Told to Fast, Give Money for Relief

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Board of Foreign Missions announced that 8,000,000 Methodists have been asked to fast through at least one meal on Sunday, June 2, and give the money thus saved for relief of civilian victims of war in China, Finland, Poland, Norway, Czechoslovakia, and other countries.

Canada Plans Intensification Of War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 21—Sharp acceleration and expansion of Canada's war effort was announced in the House of Commons today by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

A Canadian corps is to be formed in the field, he disclosed. The Prime Minister also revealed that a third division—to be added to the two already provided for— is to be raised by Canada. One division is already overseas while the dispatch of the second is to be speeded.

Recruiting of reinforcements will be pushed forward. Certain naval and military formations at the request of the British Government will be assigned to active duty in Caribbean and North Atlantic areas. In the arm of the service means are being taken to accelerate the Commonwealth air training plan so that pilots and air crews will be available for service in the field at the earliest possible date. Additional powers are being given to the Ministry of Munitions and Supply to expedite the provision of equipment and materials of war for the armed forces.

Expense Estimates Raised

At the same time the Prime Minister informed the House that the war would cost the people of Canada at least $700,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940-41. This, at the rate of about $2,000,000 a day, is $200,000,000 higher than the estimate of three months ago.

In stating that Canada would undertake to raise a third division, Mr. King said that Canada now has more than 100,000 men on military duty, including 23,000 in England and the second division of the Active Service Force totaling 24,645, which is soon to go.

A new Ministry of National Defense for Air is to be established. It was stated by the Prime Minister that joint air training plan was up to schedule but new plans would make its expansion still more rapid.

Whole question of the enforcement of defense of Canada regulations will be fully discussed by special committee of Parliament, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, told the Commons. His statement was in answer to a question by H. A. Bruce, former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Alien Issue Discussed

M. Lapointe said that Attorney General Conant of Ontario had requested that subversive elements should be placed in internment camps in the same manner as enemy aliens. The Minister of Justice stated that the position of offenders against certain regulations was entirely different from that of enemy aliens. In case of enemy aliens their nationality was known and trial was not necessary or desirable.

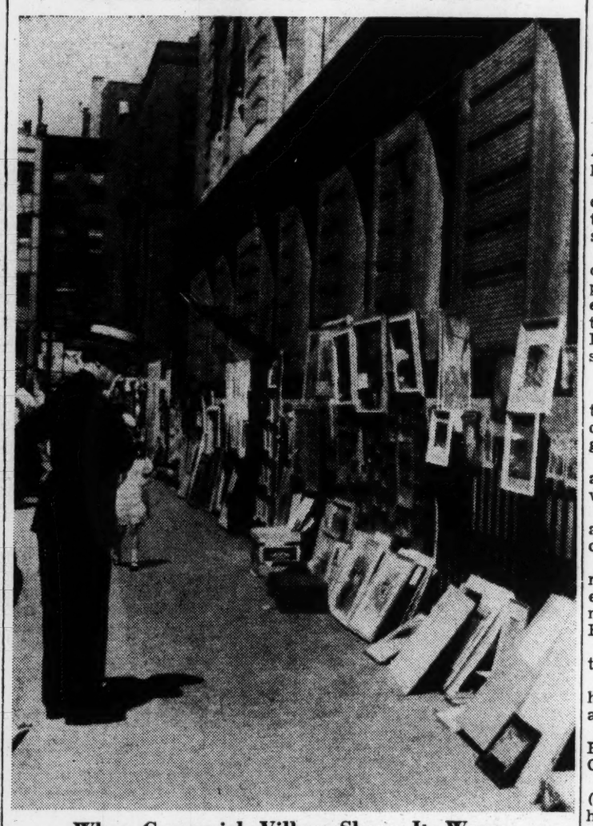
In relation to other class subject possibly to exceptions in particular cases it was essential that under present regulations and the system of justice they should be tried in court of law in usual manner, he said. Summary powers under present regulations would be exercised only in exceptional cases or where an emergency or extraordinary situation existed and where no other effective procedure was available, he added. It might, however, be found desirable to prohibit bail in appeals after accused had been convicted in trial court, Mr. Lapointe declared.

Citizenship Drive Aided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 21—A grant of $10,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to aid the Nation-wide program of education in democratic citizenship the Young Men's Christian Association has been carrying on among young persons since last autumn was announced by the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. here yesterday. Six cities are to be selected at once as special demonstration centers for the program. Later it will be carried into 700 cities which have "Y" Associations.

Sidewalks of New York



When Greenwich Village Shows Its Wares

A part of the artists' colony's outdoor art show, in MacDougal Street North.

Greenwich Village's Own Art Show Gives Top Prize to Pencil Drawing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20 — The grand prize in the art contest that blooms annually on the sidewalks and fences of Greenwich Village has been awarded to William H. Wood, whose pencil drawing of the Old Cloisters in Fort Washington Avenue has come out a first. About 200 artists exhibited their work at the event, known as the Washington Square Outdoor Art Exhibit, held under the patronage of the Washington Square Association here on May 17.

The grand prize was a cash award of $35. The first prize in the classification of oil paintings went to Louis Saphier; first in water colors to Victor Cali, and first in etchings to H. B. Maynard.

Started several years ago on the premise that the artist is the best salesman of his work, these outdoor shows have helped many of the participants to achieve recognition, officials of the exhibit declared. Public interest in the many colorful paintings and drawings seen at this season all around the Square is keen and among the spectators are often persons of prominence.

One of the judges this year was John E. Raasch, Vice-President of the John Wanamaker store. The other judges were B. Clements Jenkins, President of the Sixth Avenue Association; Madison H. Lewis, President of Pioneer Brands, Borden Company, and Earl Kress Williams, of the Kress Department Store. Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, awarded the prizes.

In addition to the awards, a traveling show of 40 paintings by 40 different artists is being sponsored by the organization. These will be shown in five cities.

Women's, 'What Can We Do?' Answered by Federation Head

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21 — To women who are asking, as they read the war headlines, "What can we do?", the head of the General Federation of Women's Clubs gave an answer as the annual Council meeting of this organization of 2,000,000 members got under way here today.

Stand faithfully at the home base, Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Ore., told her group. Keep up the work of seeking solutions for pressing domestic problems. Live peace even when the radio shouts of war, Mrs. Dunbar urged.

She advised the clubwomen to resist the temptation to rush about taking hasty action to show their zeal.

"It is not so much what we do, such as signing petitions or joining pressure groups," she said. "It is what we think, how we live, the spiritual forces we can generate and the hope and faith we can maintain, through the aid we give in creating intelligent and courageous public opinion."

Sees Religious Revival Need

Mrs. Dunbar emphasized the need for spiritual activity. "Only a revival of religion, of faith in a living God, can suffice for our world's present needs," she said.

Beginning the last year of her three-year term, Mrs. Dunbar reemphasized her program of previous years—work to promote human welfare, peace, and the moral and spiritual fiber of the people. At the same time, noting that this is the fiftieth anniversary of the Federation, she pleaded that the organization rededicate itself to work for the abolition of hate and war through the world.

What stand the Council of the General Federation will take on such controversial questions as American participation in world organization for peace remains to be seen. A resolution on this subject comes up tomorrow.

While keenly interested in the European struggle, the clubwomen are continuing to give close attention to affairs at home and are sticking to their topic for the year, "adjusting democracy for human welfare." Mrs. Dunbar, considering this subject, listed some of the pressing problems of the present. She began with a list offered by Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and then added her own list of 10 as follows:

The migratory laborer and the migrant families; the great unsolved problem of relief; problem of women in industry and attempts to pass discriminatory legislation against them; the serious problem of interstate trade barriers; the yet unsolved question of child labor: conservation of natural resources; the great problems confronting youth; the need of consumer information; vocational training and guidance; the many child welfare problems revealed by the White House conference on children in a democracy; housing, and the safeguarding of spiritual values.

After giving her list, Mrs. Dunbar cautioned members against being satisfied with a mere analysis such as she had given, and urged that these problems be honestly faced.

"Upon their solution," she said, "depends the future well-being of men and women—and of our democratic way of life."

Promoting Traffic Safety

One of the domestic problems the Federation has been tackling is traffic safety. It conducted a national traffic safety contest last year, and winners were announced here today. Two state safety chairmen tied for first place. They are Mrs. E. W. Griffin of King's Mountain, N. C., and Mrs. John Conroy, of Bay City, Wis. Other prizes were awarded individual clubs.

Wisconsin welcomed the Federation Council last night with a folk festival that gave these visitors from all parts of the Nation glimpses of the host State. It was staged by Milwaukee's noted Recreational Director, Mrs. Dorothy Enderis, introduced by Mrs. Stewart Scrimshaw, Council Committee Chairman, as "not only a federated clubwoman, but a Milwaukee institution."

Simon Takes Office As Lord Chancellor

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Lord Simon, recently appointed Lord Chancellor in the Churchill Government, took his oath of office today before Lord Chief Justice Hewart.

The former Sir John Simon relinquished the post of Cancellor of the Exchequer and his seat in the House of Commons to assume his new office, which necessitated his elevation to the peerage. He has taken the title of Viscount Simon of Stackpole Elidor in the County of Pembroke.

The Lord Chancellor is the presiding officer of the House of Lords as well as a Cabinet Minister.

King's Brother Summoned To London on Urgent Duty

LONDON, May 21 (AP) — Maj. Gen. the Duke of Gloucester, a brother of King George VI and chief liaison officer to the British field forcers, arrived here today from France on "urgent duty."

The Duke went at once to Buckingham Palace and then to the War Office. He was expected to return shortly to British General Headquarters in France.

Reynaud Tells Senate Story Of 'Disaster'

Continued from Page 1

Arras and Amiens were occupied."

"We must make immediate decisions," he declared. "This is not the first trial we have met and surpassed.

"We have suffered from a lack of machine-guns, but we will reply to the enemy—but this only if each soldier realizes his enormous task and the millions of sons of France realize their future is at stake.

Speaks of Weygand, Petain

"Two of these sons can be proud they came forward to serve the country. I speak of General Weygand and Marshal Pétain.

"Pétain, the winner of Verdun, and Weygand, the man of Foch who stopped the Germans in 1918!

"Betwen Pétain and Weygand and myself there is complete accord.

"France cannot die!" M. Reynau shouted. "If a miracle is needed to save France, I believe in miracles because I believe in France!"

As he concluded, M. Reynaud told the Senators:

"There you are, gentlemen. I have told you the truth because it alone can save the Fatherland."

He praised the "admirable" British Air Force and "the full aid Great Britain has offered."

"These two great peoples (France and Britain) are united," he said. "France cannot die."

Britain Fighting For World Peace, N. Y. Consul Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—The British Empire will wage war on the Nazi aggressor "to the last man," to protect the world from a "Nazi Peace," according to Sir Godfrey Haggard, British Consul-General in New York.

Sir Godfrey spoke at a reception given by Cecil M. Pickthall, New British Commissioner General to the New York World's Fair, yesterday, when it was announced that the proposed "Britain at war" exhibit would be installed in the British Pavilion soon.

Adolf Hitler has set out to achieve a Nazi peace for 1,000 years, Sir Godfrey said.

"That 1,000 years," he continued, "is just about the period of time it has taken us to build up all the liberties we prize—liberties which would cease to exist if the Nazis should be victorious. That's why we will fight to the last man, because I doubt very much if the Germans, who have that 'scuttle-complex,' know what they are fighting for."

At the same time Vilhjalmur Thor, Icelandic Consul-General here, his nation's only diplomatic representative in the United States, indicated that the northern country would have welcomed the United States' protection rather than British occupation. Mr. Thor spoke at the Icelandic Pavilion and made it clear that his views were personal ones and not those of his Government.

"Iceland fought always independently for its democracy against tremendous and greater numbers," he recalled, "but now, when the democratic way of living is at stake throughout the world, the people of Iceland hope for the sympathy and help of the United States if future aggression from belligerent powers warrant it.

"Why not be frank? That is the feeling of the people who live peacefully, very, very near to the United States."

Netherlands Envoys Released by Reich

BERN, Switzerland, May 21 (AP)—Netherlands diplomats and legation attachés, released by the Germans after being held for a week until German diplomats at the Hague were accounted for, arrived here last night.

They chose to leave Germany via Switzerland rather than return to their German-held homeland. Envoys said they were held at a hotel and were well treated.

The party included the Netherlands Minister to Berlin, Haersma de With, and the military attaché, Maj. G. J. Sas.

'Live Peace,' She Says

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar

President, General Federation of Women's Clubs, who told the annual Council meeting, representing 2,000,000 members, that only a revival of religion can suffice for world's present needs.

Taft Insists on U. S. Caution In Extending Help to Allies

Continued from Page 1

ciates advised him to heed—took an outspoken and unshakable position against raising even a whisper which might get the country into the war.

"It is said," he declared, "that we might participate in the war through the loan of money or the action of our Navy, without sending troops to Europe, and thus escape the worst features of the war. I do not believe it.

"If we abandon our position as a neutral which we have always maintained with respect to wars between nations, if we admit that our safety and defense are at stake in the European war, then we cannot go half way. If we are justified in spending billions for the Allies and supporting their navies, then it would be cowardice not to support them also with men."

Wrote Own Speech

Senator Taft has taken this position with full realization of its implications. The speech is his own carefully prepared speech, not a draft submitted by any of his advisers. It was written during the past three days, some of it before he went to church in Topeka with former Governor Alf M. Landon last Sunday, completed while he was sitting alone for three hours in a Pullman car compartment between trains in Kansas City Monday night, and revised between conferences in St. Louis yesterday.

He wrote this address in the conviction that the consequences of the United States going to war would be worse than a Hitler victory. That is the essence of the Senator's most considered judgment. He wrote it also because he believed that the tone and temper of President Roosevelt's recent utterances have been calculated to stir up the war spirit of the American people.

Mr. Taft referred to the President's description of the war as a four-alarm fire up the street which needs to be put out before it reaches American homes.

"If that means anything," he told his St. Louis audience, "it means that we should undertake our defense in Europe."

Senator Taft also does not believe that it is possible to destroy dictatorships by war. To the contrary, he believes that for the United States to go to war should be "more likely to destroy American democracy than to destroy German dictatorship."

His other main conclusions and principal arguments were these:

"Let's stop playing with the idea we may enter the war and devote ourselves to a genuine program of defense."

"It is said that our foreign trade would be destroyed. I don't understand why if peace is once restored we could not trade as well with Germany as with England. A supposed hostility to Japan, a totalitarian nation, does not prevent Japan being one of our best customers."

"I cannot see that a German victory, regrettable as it may be, would leave the United States defenseless against aggression.

"If we are considering the proper means of defending the United States there seems to be little doubt that our line of defense is the Atlantic Ocean, and not the battle fields of France.

"We cannot minimize the seriousness of the situation produced by a German victory. We would find ourselves in a world where ruthless force had been triumphant over every principle of justice and where the possibility of its continued triumph would be always before the peoples of the world.

"Yet even that alternative seems to be preferable to present participation in the European war. The possibility of having to spend $2,000,000,000 a year more than we are now spending (for defense) is better than spending some $30,000,000,000 a year for armament while we engage in the present war.

New Deal Spending

"How foolish and dangerous does the New Deal spending policy look at the present moment. Sound finances are an essential part of national defense. We have spent billions for boondoggling, public works and subsidies which now we need for defense.

"It was the Roman Emperor Augustus who, when he was beset by enemies, cried aloud: 'Varus, Varus, give me back my legions!' We may well cry now, when our need is so great, 'Franklin, Franklin, give us back our billions!'"

Answering the accusation that Republicans are partisan when they criticize the foreign policy of the President, Senator Taft took the view that "if there could be any course more selfishly partisan than that which seeks to use a great world crisis to boost a third term I don't know what it could be. No Administration which subordinates preparedness to domestic politics is entitled to ask for a third term under present conditions. The forcing of the third term issue will destroy the very unity in whose name the third term is proposed."

Throughout his address Senator Taft spoke with great earnestness, with deep conviction, with deliberate care. He gave the impression that he did not consider he was delivering merely a campaign speech, but rather, with the sense of responsibility which might later be his, was disclosing the way he would act if elected President of the United States.

Industry's Readiness Explored

Continued from Page 1

fore the Senate give the Army an immediate cash fund of $1,497,711,368 and additional authorizations, ready for later appropriations, of $323,229,636.

Action in the Senate will be followed by immediate favorable action in the House of Representatives, Administration leaders said.

The announcement of the availability of RFC loans came as a surprise since Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau had just declared that Monday's conference of Government officials and plane manufacturers had disclosed that all manufacturers had sufficient cash on hand to finance necessary expansion.

Lack of Harmony Denied

Secretary Morgenthau also said that the Government had no intention of going into plane production at the present time and that it was up to private industry to see what it could do in the way of providing this country with the military planes it needs. He denied reports, emanating from the manufacturers, that there was lack of co-operation between the Government and the manufacturers and that the former had laid no plans and expected the private plants to chart the entire course of American aerial defense expansion.

Although Secretary Morgenthau denied that any manufacturer had requested the lifting of Federal bans on work hours or a lowering of taxes on the profits of plants engaged in national defense, there is a strong belief here that both these ends are sought not only by plane manufacturers but by most of the plants working on all categories of government defense contracts.

Nor is it any secret that War and Navy Department officials have repeatedly urged the Government to revoke its limitation on working hours so far as Government contracts go. The need for longer hours of work is said to be especially acute in the Nation's shipbuilding yards where the construction of warships is necessarily a slow and exacting process.

Work Hours at Issue

In this connection, White House Secretary Early announced that a study is being made of the possibility of relaxing work hour limitations if such a relaxation is vitally needed for national defense. It is not known if anything is being done on the tax angle.

President Roosevelt, in preparation for a conference with defense and Administration leaders on the question of relaxing statutory work hour limitations, warned today that defense preparations should not be permitted to menace New Deal reforms.

Secretary Morgenthau, on the other hand, emphasized that there be no relaxation of the working hour ban so long as the Nation was burdened with millions of unemployed workers who could be called in to do the extra work necessary.

The task facing the United States in the accumulation of adequate reserves of munitions was brought home upon Congress with the testimony of Col. H. K. Rutherford, Director of the planning branch of the joint Army and Navy Munitions Board, who warned the House Military Affairs Committee that it would take some 20 months to supply the United States with certain categories of vital munitions.

"Squander" Charge Protested

The House Committee also was informed that extra money proposed by the President in his defense message would not go very far toward meeting his demands for 50,000 warplanes. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, declared that it would cost approximately $7,000,000,000 to build that number of planes and to maintain them for one year.

The construction cost for the planes would be around $3,500,000,000, while the rest of the sum would have to be spent to maintain, operate, equip, and man them for one year.

Stung by current charges from public and private sources that American defense forces had squandered the nearly $10,000,000,000 given them during the past decade, War Department men told the Committee yesterday that while the United States was spending a billion or so dollars on its armed forces annually during the 1930's, Germany was believed to have spent the immense sum of $100,000,000,000 in the seven years of National Socialism.

Meanwhile, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, has proposed that a civilian board be created for the direction and supervision of the current rearmament program.

Allied Aid Favored By U. S. Legislator

WASHINGTON (AP)—Warning the country that Germany would take over the French and English Navies and Merchant Marines if she won the war, Chairman Andrew J May (D) of Kentucky, of the House Military Committee, has suggested that the United States send "all needed supplies and equipment" to the Allies.

"The battle front is in France now," he said. "Why not send to those fighting for freedom all needed supplies and equipment to keep it there so that we shall not be compelled to send our men to the battle front here?"

Mr. May, who had proposed previously that the Neutrality Act be modified and the Johnson Act repealed to permit credits to the Allied Powers, declared that if Germany won she would undertake "a relentless commercial conquest of our European markets." This, he said, would be accompanied by "enticing allurements to our American neighbors."

U. S. Defense Strategists Discredit Alarmist Wave

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—There is no need for hysterical alarm over America's defense position. There is need, and strong need, for building up national defenses. This is the reassuring word of military officials themselves here at the capital. They say that the United States is still the least vulnerable of all the nations of the world from the point of view of foreign attack.

German success-at-arms in Europe, and the sudden emergence of airplanes and tanks has sent a chill through some Americans who for the first time are aware that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are not as wide as they used to be. President Roosevelt's dramatic appeal for preparedness struck a popular note and has the approval of Congress. Army and Navy officials welcome expenditures of big new sums to meet the new conditions.

Yet there is evidence coming to Washington from all parts of the country that the preparedness drive is being accompanied by a sudden national apprehension, bordering on mass hysteria, which seems to exaggerate the fears of foreign aggression directed against the United States. Mr. Roosevelt's own description of the proximity in air distances of midwestern cities to outside airplane attack, did not allay the apprehension.

Present Status

Military and naval officers themselves have a more realistic view of the situation. Even while pointing out that it will take one or two years to get modern defense weapons under full production, and that an immediate start should be made, responsible leaders add that for purposes of immediate defense the United States is in an unsurpassed strategic position.

A complete, up-to-date explanation of America's defense program was that issued last week by Chairman David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, in behalf of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, recommending the construction of additional vessels. The report was based on weeks of patient testimony by naval and air officials. The heart of the closely-typed, 32-page report was in the following sentence:

"The United States at the present time is not vulnerable to direct attack by any means whatsoever save those with which a thoroughly modern Navy and Air Force can deal adequately."

And the report goes on:

"Air power, due to its limited radius of action, has not yet changed the fact that in a military sense we are an insular nation and that we are not vulnerable to direct attack if we prevent the establishment of air bases in this hemisphere."

Isolationist View

Senator Walsh, like Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, who spoke over the air on Sunday, is an isolationist, and the report carries an argument against mingling in European quarrels. But the technical evidence of the report, like the testimony of Colonel Lindbergh over the air, should reassure a good many timid people, frightened by the possibility of American invasion, whatever their views may be about America's duty in world affairs.

Here is the gist of the report, greatly compressed, but using much of the original wording:

The most important question before the Congress at the present time is that of maintaining peace and making sound provisions for our national defense.

From the military point of view, the United States must be considered an insular nation. Our situation is not similar to that of the British at the present time. Prior to the advent of air power, the British Isles were insular countries. This complete insularity is now compromised in the military sense in that they are subject to damaging attack by aircraft based on the Continent.

No Troop Menace

The armies of Europe and Asia do not menace us. To be a menace they must be transported across the sea in ships. Airplanes based on the continents of Europe and Asia do not menace us. To threaten seriously our continental security they must be conveyed across the sea and operated from bases in or near this hemisphere.

The United States is the only great power in the world situated in this fortunate position, as we are the only great nation out of reach of direct attack by any means whatsoever save those with which the Navy can deal adequately. We need a Navy sufficiently strong to meet and defeat the enemy at sea before he reaches our shores, and an Army and Air Force of sufficient strength to make our Navy free to act.

The important naval question now being decided in Europe is whether naval forces can retain command of the sea communications of an island in close proximity to a continent on which is located a superior force of shore-based aircraft.

If we prevent the establishment of enemy air and submarine bases in this hemisphere our Navy will not be subjected to the hazards of shore-based aircraft and small submarines—an entirely different set of conditions from those existing in Europe.

Air Bases Vital

These considerations stress the great importance of the recommendatons of the Navy Department for home and advanced air bases.

It follows that the defense of our country (an insular nation) depends almost wholly upon being able to dominate the sea and air approaches to our own shores and the Caribbean Sea. So long as our nation possesses an adequate Fleet, an adequate Air Force, and the necessary number of secure bases from which those forces may operate effectively, there is little chance of a successful attack upon us.

The report continues with a discussion of aircraft versus battleship, need for adequate aviation bases, need for stock piles of strategic materials, the possibility of a two-navy defense and similar technical matters. It declares, among other things that:

There is no evidence as yet that battleships or other surface craft are obsolete:

"We need not subject our Navy to the hazards of shore-based aircraft and small submarines if we prevent by force, if necessary, the establishment of naval, air or submarine bases in this hemisphere.

"We should acquire, if possible, places in the Caribbean area for additional naval bases to prevent these places falling into the hands of potential enemies"

"We should make sure that we command the sea and air approaches to this country, the Caribbean and the Panama Canal."

Plans for Tribute to Radio Include Award to De Forest

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio this coming summer is going to recall the two decades of its history.

Plans for the first world-wide radio anniversary celebration were announced last week in New York as a group of pioneer radio artists met to organize for the sponsorship of a Congress of Radio Events from Aug. 20 to Sept. 15. The group elected Paul Specht, pioneer radio orchestra leader, as National Chairman to marshal the details of arranging for commemorative programs on each of the 700 radio stations in the United States, and also over 60,000 active radio call letter assignments issued by the Federal Communications Commission.

Distinguished awards are planned by the Executive Committee to Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the audion, who was recently chosen by a select group of natural scientists and industrialists as one of America's "greatest" 19 inventors. Other meritorious awards are planned to be presented to Federal officials, contemporary radio inventors, radio commentators, publicists, program producers and directors, announcers, salesmen and pioneer radio artists.

A national contest will also be promoted to find the "Radio Girl" and "Radio Boy of America," who show the foremost versatility and talent. The Committee is also sponsoring contests for creative work in all types of program material best describing radio history.

The Congress of Radio Events, according to Chairman Specht, will commemorate the twentieth year of regular radio programs which began at Station WWJ, in Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 20, 1920, according to the files of the United States Department of Commerce, and subsequent "firsts" at Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, and Station WBZ, Boston. The major radio chains, the National Association of Broadcasters, and the Department of Commerce have offered their facilities to make the Congress an historic celebration. A bill has been presented to Congress at Washington asking the President to proclaim Aug. 26 as National Radio Day in honor of Dr. De Forest.

A Popular Program

A radio program fast expanding to Pacific Coast network proportions, which won 250,000 listeners in less than two months, is the "California Council Table" every Wednesday night at 9:30 over KSFO, San Francisco.

Independent of any commercial sponsor, its participants unpaid and free to say what they wish on the subject under discussion, the Council Table has won praise for vigor, interest, and timeliness.

Leaders in various fields, usually four or five, are invited by Stuart R. Ward, civic leader and moderator of the program, to attend a round table discussion on a subject of international, national, or state importance.

There are no rehearsals, no prepared talks in the "Council." The speakers do not even know when they go on or off the air. The "mike" is concealed beneath a centerpiece of flowers. Under Mr. Ward's casual leadership the discussion on the topic, such as "After the War What?" on May 15, begins 10 to 15 minutes before the program goes on the air. It takes place in the "diningroom" of the studio. No announcers are present, no spectators. No windows look in from studio galleries.

By such a method Mr. Ward has been able to obtain altogether spontaneous but expert discussions in which all sides of a question are usually brought out.

Listeners often send in questions to the Council Table on a subject announced for the next week, are often received by telephone while the radiocast is going on. These are handed to Mr. Ward who asks them, if he judges the questions have merit, as if they were his own. It all tends to let the public in on an expert discussion of some vital question.

After the "diningroom" has gone off the air, and the announcer has told the subject for the next week, the Council Table discussion still goes on. For the participants have usually become so engrossed in the subject they keep on, not knowing—or caring—whether the "mike" is on or off.

Subjects discussed the first few weeks of the Council Table included "Can the United States enforce the Monroe Doctrine in Latin America?"; "Should California establish compulsory health insurance?"; "Should the United States-Japanese trade pact be renewed?"; "State or county control of Relief Spending?"; "America's Stake in the East Indies"; "Italy and the War"; "Can California House the Grapes of Wrathers?"

Stewardesses Mark Up Tally Of 10 Years Success in Air

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ten years ago last week eight young women invaded the masculine preserves of commercial transport plane cabins as employees. Stewardesses they were called. They had been placed there by the joint persuasion of Miss Ellen Church, a San Francisco girl, and Steve Stimpson, manager of United Air Lines' office in San Francisco. Organized by Miss Church, they were told by United that their jobs were strictly in the nature of an experiment and might not last. They were to fly a single trip each day between San Francisco and Chicago; and carrying out the idea of Miss Church and Mr. Stimpson, they were to serve meals aloft, help make passengers comfortable, identify points of interest and otherwise make the journey pleasurable.

So, out the pioneering young women went, braving the opposition of pilots and operating personnel, in the rackety 110 miles-an-hour tri-motored planes, going about their duties cheerfully—after they found out what their duties were. Flying in the early thirties was nearly all emergency travel, and passengers went by air only when it was important. But after a while, United noted that "repeat" passengers began to appear on the traffic charts and that they began to specify flights served by stewardesses.

United took notice of this trend, and a call went out again to Miss Church to organize a corps of 20 more for the Pacific coast route between Seattle and Los Angeles. Girls were hired on a temporary basis, but there was a growing suspicion that their jobs might be permaneat—well-founded, too; for one of those eight original girls is still flying on United Air Lines. She is Miss Clara Johnson, ranking stewardess of the world.

Last week, as a symbolic gesture, United placed eight new girls on its big three-mile-a-minute Mainliners on its transcontinental route, marking a decade of service by stewardesses. There was no question of the permanency of the jobs of these girls, who are members of a sorority that numbers about 500 on the domestic airlines of the United States.

Until recently, all of the girls were required to be registered nurses. When, however, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines decided to purchase Douglases and put stewardesses in them, a nurse's certificate was not required, except in the case of the chief stewardess. Flying was beginning to be commonplace, inducing no dread. According to report, it is hard today to tell first flighters from veteran passengers; and as for the service idea of stewardesses, it has been adapted by other transportation mediums—railroads in particular.

United notes that the average service of its stewardesses is about 20 months. It insists upon bachelor girls, and they must leave the service when they marry. One airline, in fact, makes its new stewardesses sign a statement agreeing not to marry within a year after they begin work. This company, in common with the other large carriers, lays out a great deal of money in training schools and figures that a year's service repays it for the money spent.

Air Meets Scheduled

Plans have been completed, the National Aeronautic Association bulletin notes, for a spectacular free air show at Denver, Colo., on July 4, 5 and 6, under the direction of Steadham Acker. This show will be preliminary to the N. A. A. Air Congress, which is held here from July 7 to 10.

Final approval of the setup of the Eleventh Annual National Soaring Society of America and by the official sanction of the Soaring Society of America and the N. A. A., the bulletin also says. The contest will be held as usual at Elmira, N. Y., from June 29 to July 14.

Ramspeck Bill Indorsed At Central Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Civil service officials from more than 15 Central States meeting here recently were practically unanimous in favoring the Ramspeck bill now pending in Congress which would give President Roosevelt authority to transfer more than 250,000 federal employees to civil service status.

The civil service officials were from both state and city agencies in the Central States, meeting in the annual central regional conference of the Civil Service Assembly. Though entirely a non-political organization, the officials aiming always to improve all of the various phases of the merit system, members see in the Ramspeck bill an indirect means of stimulating interest, extension, and improvement of civil service in State and local governments.

To some observers who believe that the bill will mean the "freezing in" of many New Deal special appointees in the alphabetical agencies, for the bill extends to every federal job in the country outside of the Work Projects Administration, G. Lyle Belsley, executive director of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, explained that in his opinion the present incumbents would have to pass tests given by the Civil Service Commission and that only those qualified would be given their status.

Development Not New

"The Ramspeck bill constitutes the only practical way to extend civil service provisions in the Federal Government," Mr. Belsley said in an interview. "Both Democratic and Republican Presidents have used the executive order device for extending the merit system in the Federal service. It is not a new development.

The difficulty, as Mr. Belsley sees it, is that Congress itself has specifically exempted thousands of positions from Classified Civil Service. The Ramspeck bill, he emphasized, will merely authorize the President to bring these positions within the classified list so that they can be filled on the basis of merit.

"History shows," he further stated, "that the extension of the provisions of the Civil Service Act to an ever-increasing number of Federal workers has come largely as a result of action taken by the Presidents through executive orders."

The three-day session of the Civil Service Commsision in Chicago was in the nature of a laboratory working conference in which officials exchanged views on how to test and give ratings to applicants for jobs, how to classify jobs according to the duties performed so that a man doing twice as much work as another, for instance, could also be receiving twice as much pay, how to give training to men and women while employed so they can qualify for something better farther up the scale of civil service classification.

Co-operation Stressed

"More co-operation" was the theme-song in one session when George C. Benson, of the Unemployment Compensation Commission in Michigan, urged a closer working together of civil service commissions not only on different levels of government but also those operating in the same localities.

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Local Catcher Hitting With the League Leaders—Yale Track Team Favored

Stengel's Coaching Lifts Batting Mark of Al Lopez

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Bees and Cincinnati was postponed because of wet grounds and threatening weather.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Harry Danning and Ernie Lombardi battling for the National League batting leadership, Al Lopez in the .350's, and Frankie Hayes over .400 in the American League, this is turning into quite an offensive year for catchers. The lone exception is Bill Dickey, perhaps the greatest of them all, who was riding the Yankee bench until young Buddy Rosar injured his throwing hand. Of particular interest locally is the improved hitting of Lopez, who is off to his best season in a Bee uniform.

Rival players and teammates have always maintained that the Pride of Tampa was a good hitter, with fair power. Yet only twice has his average been over .300. In 1930, his first regular season behind the plate for Brooklyn, Lopez finished with .309. In '33 he went over the top again at .301, but since his arrival in Boston has lingered in the .200's.

Credit to Stengel

Lopez gives credit for his latest spurt to Manager Casey Stengel, who for three years has been shouting from the dugout: "Hit to right field!" Being a right-hander, Al has spent most of his career pulling—or trying to pull, balls to left field. Constant practice, however, has taught him to "hit with the ball." That is, if the pitch is inside, he pulls it to left field; if outside, he pushes it to right.

"Before Casey started talking to me, I just walked up there and swung as hard as I could whenever the ball looked over the plate," said Lopez, prior to Boston's 13-4 triumph over the Cincinnati Reds. "He got me to thinking about how much easier it was to hit with the ball. It made it harder for the other side to pitch to me, too. When you're pulling everything, they stop you by pitching outside. But they can't do that when you're hitting to the opposite field. I have been trying to hit that way for the past two years, but I didn't get it down until this spring."

According to the unofficial figures in this office, Lopez this morning was hitting .353, with 24 safeties in 68 times up. His collection includes a double, triple, two homers and 10 runs driven in. He is leading the entire Bee squad. With an average of that dimension, Al is a great catcher, for his catlike receiving has long been the talk of the league. At handling pitchers, throwing to bases, chasing foul flies and getting out from behind the plate to field bunts, there are few backstops in the majors who can carry his glove.

As the slugging Cardinals of Ray Blades come to the Hive tomorrow and Thursday for a pair of games, Boston can anticipate bigger and better offensive shows. And we hope most of the show will be sponsored by Stengel. For judging by the treatment yesterday of Cincinnati's pitching, the Bees are off on another hitting spree. They pounded Junior Thompson, John Hutchings, Red Barrett, and Johnny Vander Meer for 13 hits in the first four innings and were sporting a 12-to-3 advantage as they went into the fifth.

'Bama Rowell hit a homer and single and accounted for five runs before being replaced by Rabbit Warstler in the sixth. Lopez had a similar record at the plate, scored three times and drove in two mates. Buddy Hassett had a double and triple, encouraged, perhaps, by the news that Les Scarsella had been sold outright to Buffalo.

* * *

Briefs . . . Yesterday's win evened the Reds-Bees series at two all . . . Dick Errickson, although unsteady in several spots, took advantge of an early lead and went nine innings for his first 1940 triumph on the mound . . . It was his first complete effort . . . Chet Ross and Eddie Miller continue to hit well for Stengel . . . For the fifth time in succession, Lefty Grove failed to finish what he started yesterday . . . But, as usual, he was removed before he was charged with the defeat . . . That went to Herbie Hash, who pitched to only two batters and walked them both.

* * *

Cleveland is playing the best ball in the American League . . . Only 1½ games separated the Indians from the Red Sox this morning . . . Ted Williams must have been a disappointed boy yesterday . . . He loves to hit in the Detroit park, but went without a homer as Pinky Higgins hit three, and Grove, Foxx and Tebbetts had one each . . . One cannot always judge the value of a player by his batting average . . . For example, consider the case of Jimmy Foxx . . . Today he is hitting .307, a mark which is dwarfed by those of Finney, Cramer and Williams . . . However, hidden in the Foxx average are 10 homers and 34 runs batted in.

Oyster Harbors To Stage State Open This June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER HARBORS, Mass., May 21—The Oyster Harbors Club, in the heart of Cape Cod's most exclusive summer colony, will open May 25, it has been announced by C. W. Wannop, manager.

Already a great many activities, including college reunions and conferences of various organizations, have been listed for the last of May and June. The leading sports event of the coming season will be the State open golf tournament to be played over the Oyster Harbors fairways June 24 and 25. This event will attract many of the country's leading golfers. The course, which has been open all winter, is in top-notch condition for the tourney.

Gene Andersen, club professional, has announced the 1940 men's golf tournament program, which will get under way on Memorial Day week end with an 18-hole medal play tournament, open to everybody.

As in past seasons there will be the Fourth of July week-end tournament, consisting of 36 holes of medal play; qualification of four-ball championship for the Governor's Cup July 13 and 14; the Father and Son tournament for the Corcoran Cup July 20 and 21; qualification for four-ball tournament for Fulton Trophy on July 27 and 28; the 36-hole medal play club championship on Aug. 17 and 18; the mixed foursomes tournament on Aug. 24, and the Labor Day week-end tournament on Aug. 31-Sept. 2, consisting of 18-hole medal play.

There will be the regular club sweepstakes every Saturday, Sunday and holiday throughout the season. The ringer tournament runs from May 30 through Oct. 15. The Golf Committee, headed by A. Oram Fulton, chairman, is composed of Kenneth F. Corcoran, Albion L. Danforth, Alexander Ellis, and Pemberton Whitcomb.

"Where shall we eat?"

Travelers who depend on advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor to guide them to good eating places can usually find a satisfactory answer to this important question. Try choosing restaurants "the Monitor way" and see how much pleasure this adds to your travel adventures!

Dine today where Food is Good

Another Golf Trophy to a Texan

Wide World

FLUSHING, L. I.—Ben Hogan (second from right), former Texan, receiving the trophy from Elmer Ward after his victory in the Goodall round-robin golf tournament at the Fresh Meadow Country Club course here. Gene Sarazen (extreme left), who finished third, and Sam Snead, the runner-up, look on. Hogan finished the tournament with a total of plus 23 to succeed Harry Cooper as winner of this adding-machine event, in which 15 of the leading professionals participated.

More Than 400 Collegians Entered in I. C. 4-A Meet

The 64th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships will be held in Harvard Stadium May 31 and June 1. Thirty-six colleges have entered a grand total of 430 athletes in the meet, Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Officer of the I. C. A. A. A. A. announced last night. Yale leads in the number of entries with 45. Dartmouth has entered 32, Harvard 27, Penn State and Rhode Island State 21 each, and Pittsburgh 19.

Southern California, which won the outdoor championships last year with a total of 71½ points, will not defend its title. The West Coast will be represented by the University of California, which will send a seven-man team to be selected on the basis of the Pacific Coast Conference meet May 25.

California's seven-man team will receive its main eastern competition from Yale, winner in the Heptagonal meet last Saturday, University of Pittsburgh, which placed second with 26 points last year, Penn State, and Cornell.

Four athletes will defend individual titles won a year ago, and one will defend a title for which he tied. Returning champions include Ken Clapp of Brown in the 220-yard dash, Al Boulanger of Pitt in the two-mile, Anson Perina of Princeton in the broad jump, Bob Bennett of Maine in the hammer throw, and Walter Arrington of Michigan State, who tied for first place in the high jump.

Second-Place Men

Second-place winners last year who again will compete include Frank Ohl of Pittsburgh in the 220-yard dash, Capt. Jay Shields of Yale in the high hurdles, John McLaughry of Brown in the hammer throw, and Nick Vukmanic of Penn State in the javelin.

Outstanding newcomers to the meet include Al Blozis of Georgetown and Barney Ewell of Penn State. Blozis will be the pre-meet favorite in both the shot put and the discus. Last winter he put the shot 55ft. 8¾in. at the National A. A. U. championships in Madison Garden, and this spring he already has put the shot over 55 ft. several times. He probably will break the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet record of 53.2¾ held by John Lyman, Stanford, 1934. He has thrown the discus consistently over 160 feet.

Ewell in Dashes

Ewell, a Negro and a sophomore, will be favored to win both the 100- and 220-yard dashes, and he has an excellent chance of taking a third title in the broad jump. He has run 9.6 for the 100 outdoors, and 20.8 for the 220. The best broadjump mark to date is 24.1.

Another featured contestant who was not in the meet last year is Capt. Jim Lightbody of Harvard, who will enter the half-mile. Lightbody won the Heptagonal 800-yard run last Saturday in meet record time of 1:51.1, fastest half-mile run in the country this year.

Fogg Appointed

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Sherman Fogg, Wisconsin graduate and physical education instructor at Bellows Falls High School for the past three years, has been appointed to the University of Vermont Education Department and will coach freshman football and basketball.

Fogg replaces John Evans, who is expected to become head football coach, succeeding John Sabo. Athletic authorities at the University failed to renew Sabo's contract recently, at the same time giving three-year coaching contracts to Evans and Roy Zietz.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 20

At Burlington, Vt.: Vermont 5, St. Michaels 0.

At New Haven, Conn.: Yale 5, Amherst 4.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result May 20

At Northfield, Vt.: Vermont vs. Norwich, cancelled.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	1	2	2	1	6	0
Cooney cf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	2	2	5	11	0	1
West rf	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Ross lf	3	2	1	2	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	2	2	5	5	3	0
Warstler 2b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lopez c	4	3	2	5	1	1	0
Miller ss	3	0	3	5	6	0	0
Errickson p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	36	13	13	23	27	20	0
CINCINNATI							
Werber, 3b	3	2	1	2	0	2	0
Frey, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	2	0
Goodman, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gamble, rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
F. McCorm'k, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Lombardi, c	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Baker, c	1	1	0	0	4	1	0
Rizzo, lf	4	0	3	3	2	0	0
M. McCorm'k, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Joost, ss	4	1	0	2	1	2	1
Thompson, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hutchings, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barrett, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vander Meer, p	2	0	1	2	0	2	0
*Riggs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riddle, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	4	11	13	24	11	1

*Batted for Vander Meer in eighth.

Inning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	5	6	0	1	0	0	0	—13
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 4

Runs batted in, Goodman Miller, Werber, Frey, Rowell, Ross, Lopez 3, Hassett, West, Cooney, Joost. Two-base hits, Miller, Werber, Vander Meer, Hassett. Three-base hit, Hassett. Home runs, Lopez, Rowell. Hits, off Thompson, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Hutchings, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Barrett 3 in 0 inning; off Vander Meer, 1 in 3 2-3 innings, off Riddle, 0 in 1 inning. First base on errors, Boston, Cincinnati. Left on base, Boston 7, Cincinnati 8. Sacrifice hits, Frey, Thompson, Errickson. Base on balls, by Thompson 2, by Hutchings 2, by Vander Meer 3, by Errickson 4. Struck out, by Errickson, by Vander Meer 3, by Riddle. Double plays, Sisti, Rowell and Hassett; Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Warstler, Miller and Hassett. Losing pitcher, Thompson. Time 1h. 55m. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz, Pinelli. Attendance, 1,512.

Red Sox

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bartell ss	3	0	1	2	1	2	0
McCosky cf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Gehringer 2	2	2	0	0	5	4	0
Greenberg lf	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
York 1	5	2	2	3	9	0	0
Higgins 3	5	3	3	12	0	2	0
Fox r	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Tebbetts c	4	1	2	6	4	0	0
Bridges p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rowe p	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	35	10	12	27	27	12	0
RED SOX							
Finney r	5	2	3	3	1	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	3	3	3	0	0
Williams lf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Foxx 1	4	1	1	4	10	0	0
Cronin s	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
Doerr 2	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tabor 3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Desautels c	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenn c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grove p	1	2	1	4	0	1	0
Hash p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	7	12	18	24	7	0

*Batted for Desautels in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	3	3	0	4	0	0	—10
Boston	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	— 7

Runs batted in, Williams, Grove, Finney, Foxx 4, Higgins 7, Tebbetts 2, York. Two-base hits, Tebbetts, York, Bartell. Home runs, Grove, Foxx, Higgins 3, Tebbetts. Hits, off Grove, 7 in 6 innings; off Hash, 0 in 0 innings (pitched to two batters in seventh); off Wilson, 4 in 2-3 inning; off Harris, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Bridges, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Rowe, 5 in 4 2-3 innings. Left on base, Boston 6, Detroit 8. Sacrifice hits, Cronin, Greenberg, Grove. Base on balls, by Grove 4, by Hash 2, by Bridges 4. Struck out, by Grove 4, by Harris, by Bridges 2. Double plays, Bartell, Gehringer and York 2. Winning pitcher, Rowe. Losing pitcher, Hash. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpires, Pigras, Summers and Quinn. Attendance 7,951.

Georgetown Golfers Look To National Team Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association

(Final Standing)

College	W	L	TW	FW	P	OP
Southern Division						
*Georgetown	6	0	25	16	41	13
Princeton	4	1	22	11	33	12
Cornell	3	2	17	7	24	21
Pennsylvania	2	3	10	5	15	30
Pittsburgh	1	4	7	5	12	33
Penn State	0	5	12	3	15	30
Northern Division						
*Yale	5	1	25	13½	38½	15½
Harvard	4	1	22	10½	32½	12½
Williams	3	2	15	10	25	20
Dartmouth	2	3	15	6	21	24
Holy Cross	1	4	10	4	14	31
Brown	0	5	6	2	8	37

*Includes championship play-off match.

Legend—W, team matches won. L, team matches lost. TW, twosomes won. FW, foursomes won. P, points. OP, opponents points. Twosomes score 1 point each and foursomes ½ point each.

Its first championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association was the prized possession today of undefeated Georgetown, and now the Hoyas are looking forward to adding the national team title when they compete in this tournament at Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt., June 24 to 29.

Georgetown earned its eastern title by beating Yale, the New England division champion, 5 to 4, in the intersectional play-off at the Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn., last week end, the Hoyas capturing three of the six twosomes and two of the three foursomes to score their victory. Yale previously had swept to its divisional crown by winning five straight, while Georgetown had won the Middle Atlantic division title with five straight also.

Winning Season

Eight men took part in Georgetown's all-winning season, and this unit—John Burke, national individual champion two years ago; Bill Shea, Bud Sharkey, Joe McBride, Frank Galvin, Dick Harris, and Frank Van Herpe—probably will form the team that will compete at Ekwanok.

Each of these men contributed at least 1 point to his team's total during the association campaign, but the Hoya leader, as far as point production was concerned, was Shea, who went undefeated throughout the season and compiled a perfect score of 9 points, including his play-off matches. Sharkey went unbeaten up to his last foursome match and finished with a total of 8½ points. These two were the high scorers of the association.

The New England division was led by Bob Graves of Harvard, who tallied 7¼ points.

Leading Scorers

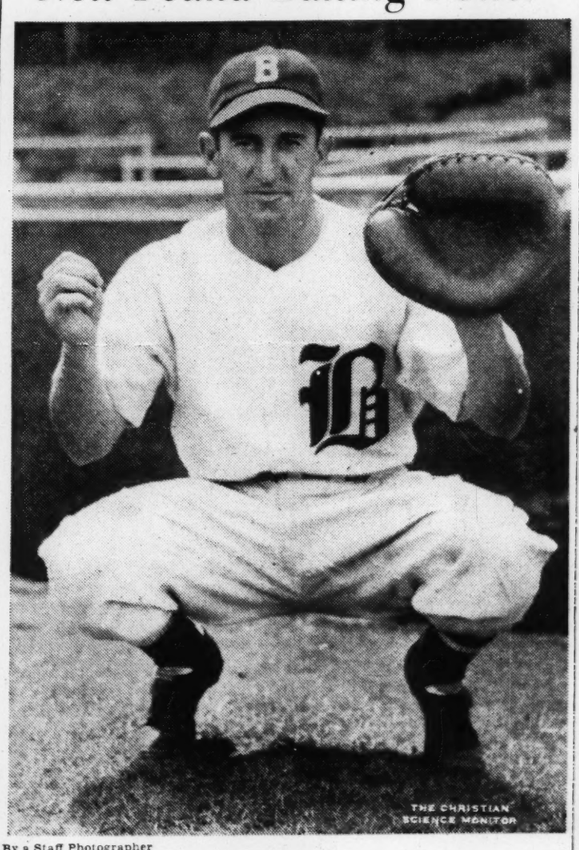
Name, College	Matches	TW	FW	P
Southern Division				
*Shea, Georgetown	6	6	6	9
Page, Princeton	5	4	4	6
Zimmerman, Princeton	5	4	4	6
Munger, Princeton	5	4	4	6
Klingensmith, Penn St.	5	4	2	5
Sterling, Cornell	5	3	4	5
Seybold, Pittsburgh	5	2	3	3½
Reilly, Pittsburgh	5	2	3	3½
W. Crosson, Penn	5	2	2	3
Miuend, Penn	5	2	2	3
Hurlbut, Penn	5	2	2	3
Northern Division				
Graves, Harvard	5	5	4½	7¼
*Meister, Yale	6	5	4	7
*Gravely, Yale	6	5	4	7
Schriber, Williams	5	4	5	6½
Anderson, Williams	5	4	5	6½
Clark, Dartmouth	5	4	3	5½
Flohr, Dartmouth	5	4	3	5½
Foy, Holy Cross	5	4	3	5½
Graham, Brown	5	2	2	3

*Includes championship play-off match.

Phillies Sign Blanton

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia National League baseball club announces the signing of pitcher Cy Blanton, recently declared a free agent by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis. A right-hander, Blanton came to Pittsburgh from Albany of the International League in 1934.

New Found Batting Power



By a Staff Photographer

Al Lopez, Bees

Thanks to the persistent coaching of Manager Casey Stengel, the veteran catcher of the Boston club has developed into a dangerous hitter. Al was up to an unofficial .353 this morning, with 10 runs driven in.

Crimson and Blue to Meet For 47th Time on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a tenseness in the air at Harvard Stadium this week. There always is during the days just preceding a Harvard-Yale meeting, especially when it is a major sport affair.

This Saturday within the ivy-covered oval, the track teams of the two institutions will meet for the 47th time, with Harvard seeking its 21st victory and Yale its 27th. The Elis will be attempting to make up for last year's defeat, a defeat which saw the Crimson take 11 out of the 15 first places to compile a record total of 91 2-3 points to 43 1-3 for Yale. The freshmen teams will also compete at the same time.

The tenseness in the Stadium is reflected in the mien of stocky little Jaakko Mikkola, Harvard's hard-working coach. Jaakko is not fooling when he orders a time trial now. Not that the ever takes his work less than seriously, but the imminence of the Yale meet adds intensity to his bearing.

Obviously disappointed at Harvard's inability to place higher than fifth in the Heptagonal Meet at Philadelphia last Saturday, a meet which the Blue won, Jaakko nevertheless refuses to concede the contest to the Elis this Saturday. His preliminary form sheet gives the New Haven boys a 72-63 edge, but he points out that a five-point gain for Harvard somewhere down the line would change the outcome entirely.

Now Sophomores

Like every other coach in similar circumstances, Jaakko is probably wishing he could have saved a few of those record-making points of last year for use this year. Prominent in his thoughts is a fact given little significance last spring in the magnitude of the varsity victory—that the Yale freshmen defeated the Harvard freshmen 86½-48½. Those Eli yearlings are varsity men now.

In his preliminary figurings Jaakko has taken slight notice of the possibilities of three of his stars who were injured but who will be able to compete Saturday. Charlie Smith he gives a third in the century, but Torbie Macdonald doubling in baseball) and Steve Madey are unplaced in their specialties. Torbie, the Crimson's unfortunate football captain, had his first time trials in the dashes today following his ankle injury, while Madey is rapidly rounding into shape for the pole vault.

Gift From Blue

Should Torbie flash anywhere near his 1939 form, he would be dangerous in defense of the 220-yard dash event he won last year. If Smith is better he might finish higher than third in the 100, which he won last spring. And should Madey, who earned a tie for fifth at the Heptagonal Meet, be able to run for his pole vault take off, he might duplicate his tie for second of last year. All of these points would be a gift from the blue for Jaakko.

Coach Mikkola figures that Harvard will win six first places and Yale nine, and that the Crimson will sweep both the high jump and shotput, with Gil Aertsen, John Bunker, and Bob Partlow in the former and Howie Mendel, George Downing, and Nat Heard in the latter. The other four firsts he believes will be won by Jim Lightbody in the 440 and 880, Bob Partlow in the broad jump, and Bill Shallow in the hammer throw. Yale's firsts he awards to Bob Owen in the 100 and 220, Jay Shields and Ted Day in the high and low hurdles, Dick Morse in the mile, John Kaynor in the two-mile, Tom Lussen in the pole vault, Tom DeMott in the javelin, and Bill Zilly in the discus.

New Records

There is a possibility that five dual meet records will be broken. Yale's Owen may break the mark in the 220 of 21.2s., set by Gardner Millett in 1937; Shields should better the 14.7s. record in the high hurdles made by his teammate, Ted Day, in 1938; Day, himself, may smash the low hurdles time of 23.6s., established by Harvard's Don Donahue last year; Shallow can better the distance in the hammer throw set by Frank Conner of Yale in 1931; and either Downing or Mendel can toss the shot farther than the record distance of 48ft. 9⅞in. made by Downing two years ago.

* * *

The field events will start at 1:30 Saturday afternoon, and the track events at 2 p. m. The freshmen events will be staged in between the varsity events, and the meet should be practically over before the Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball game between Harvard and Dartmouth on Soldiers Field at 4 p. m. One ticket at 55 cents will admit spectators to both track meets and the baseball game.

* * *

Harvard's Director of Athletics, Bill Bingham, still holds the Harvard-Yale freshman record in the half mile. Bingham covered the distance in 1m. 58.2s. back in 1913.

* * *

Despite the fact that he has run the fastest collegiate half-mile in the country this spring—1.52.1 for a new record in the Heptagonal Meet—Capt. Jim Lightbody of Harvard probably will not set a new record this Saturday in this event. Although he is capable of breaking Alex Northrop's 1938 mark of 1:52.3, Jim will concentrate on winning only, as he has to double up in the quarter-mile.

Sports Around the Hub

M. I. T. to Stage N. E. A. A. A. U. Meet

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new track in Cambridge will be the scene of this year's N. E. A. A. A. U. track and field meet on Saturday, June 15. Running on this new track will be a pleasing experience for New England athletes who in the past have frequently been forced to compete on heavy surfaces.

Added incentive to the meet this year is contained in the fact that the outstanding performers will be sent to the national championships at the end of June in Fresno, Calif. In addition, there is a possibility that some of the athletes may be invited to compete in the "Olympic Tryouts," which will be held in Los Angeles around mid-July.

* * *

Final arrangements have nearly been completed for the Braintree Tercentenary 10-mile road race to be staged next Saturday morning. Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy will act as official starter, and will send the runners away from the Quincy Court House at 10 a. m. The course will lead through the streets of Quincy, East Braintree, and South Braintree, and finish on the athletic field of Thayer Academy. Among the stars in the race are Leslie Pawson, Clarence De Mar, "Tarzan" Brown, former B. A. A. Marathon winners, and Andrew "Hawk" Zamperelli.

* * *

New England has been allotted five places for the national open championship to be played over the Canterbury Golf Club course in Cleveland, Ohio, June 6-8, the U. S. G. A. announced yesterday. Thirty-six New Englanders will play in the 36-hole qualifying test for those five places at Belmont next Monday. Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the Winchester pro, is the only one in this district who has been exempted from playing in the qualifying round.

* * *

The Southern district won the W. G. A. team title yesterday by defeating The Country Club 6-1 at Brookline. Mrs. H. Warren Beard, State and eastern champion, led the team to victory by posting an 83 in defeating Mrs. John Goodrich 2 and 1. Mrs. Beard's score was only second best of the day, however, for Deborah Verry, former State champion playing in the Western district, covered the long Brae Burn course in 78, two strokes above the women's record. The final standing of the teams: Southern, first; The Country Club, second; and Northern and Western tied for third.

* * *

Dartmouth has a chance to overtake Harvard for the Briggs Lacrosse Trophy when it meets Tufts at Medford tomorrow. The Crimson with 10 points in the New England Intercollegiate League standing has already finished its season, but the Indians with eight points still have two games to play. The Green's final game is with New Hampshire, now tied with Dartmouth. If the Wildcats win the game with Dartmouth they can tie for the championship. Wilder, Dartmouth's sophomore star, leads in the race for individual scoring honors with 26 goals, while Capt. Potter of Williams follows closely with 24 goals.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	23	100	41	.410
Cramer	25	115	42	.365
Williams	25	98	34	.343
Foxx	25	88	27	.307
Doerr	25	104	27	.260
Tabor	25	97	24	.247
Peacock	11	26	6	.231
Cronin	25	88	20	.227
Di Maggio	6	17	3	.176
Desautels	20	61	10	.164
Nonnenkamp	6	5	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000
Glenn	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lopez	20	68	24	.353
Ross	23	89	30	.337
Miller	23	83	27	.325
Warstler	14	32	10	.313
Rowell	21	58	18	.310
Hassett	23	84	22	.262
West	22	84	22	.262
Cuccinello	18	74	19	.257
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Loane	13	22	5	.227
Cooney	14	32	7	.219
Sisti	13	37	7	.189
Masi	6	15	2	.133
Wietelmann	1	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	6	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	4	2	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Bagby	5	2	1	.667
Harris	5	2	1	.667
Hash	11	3	2	.600
Dickman	6	3	2	.600
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	5	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Piechota	4	1	0	1.000
Posedel	6	2	2	.500
Swift	4	1	1	.500
Strincevich	6	1	4	.200
Sullivan	7	1	4	.200
Barnicle	6	0	0	.000
Coffman	7	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	1	0	1	.000

Edmonton Grads Wins

EDMONTON (CP)—Led by forward Sophie Brown, who scored 18 points, Edmonton Grads defeated Wichita Thurstons 52-34 here last Saturday night in the opener of a three-game, total-points exhibition women's basketball series.

The distance from home plate to center field fence at the Cards' Sportsman's Park is 422 feet.

Home Run Splurge Features Major League Baseball Results of Both Circuits

Forty Round Trip Hits On Two Successive Days

By the Associated Press

Home run hitting being what it is today, a fellow just about has to collect them in clusters to get any notice.

There were 20 round trip tickets punched in the major leagues yesterday and the same number the day before, so you can see why most of them get lost in the shuffle of other affairs.

But you can't overlook three in one game, which is the little stunt Pinky Higgins of the Detroit Tigers showed the Boston Red Sox in beating the American League leaders 10-7.

Seven Tallies

The trio of homers came on consecutive times at bat and brought in four other runners for a total of seven tallies as the veteran third baseman personally matched the scoring efforts of the entire Boston team.

The victory was credited to Schoolboy Rowe, who went to the mound in the fifth after Jimmy Foxx had hit his tenth home run of the season with the bases loaded off Tommy Bridges. That, incidentally, is one kind of a homer that isn't easily passed over even if the batter gets only one in a game. Another "exception that proves the rule" is the fellow who hits only one home run a year. Lefty Grove got his for 1940 in this game, but later was knocked out.

Yankees Beaten

Jeff Heath of the Cleveland Indians, who hit two home runs in one game last Friday, hit two again yesterday as the Tribe trimmed the New York Yankees for the second straight time 10-2. The world champions yielded to their old weakness against left-handed pitching and were held to one hit for eight innings and barely escaped a shutout by getting to Al Smith for two more in the ninth.

Another home run bombardment originated from an unsuspected quarter, the Philadelphia Athletics, as they stopped the St. Louis Browns 8-4. Frank Hayes put together two of the game's five homers in the course of helping Chubby Dean to his fourth victory against one defeat.

The only game without a home run was the Chicago White Sox' 5-4 triumph over the Washington Senators. This was the Sox' first victory in Chicago this season and they went after it early and strong with five runs in the first three innings.

Bees Hit Two

The Cincinnati Reds were crushed 13-4 by the Boston Bees, six of the runs coming on homers by Al Lopez and Carvel Rowell. Five Cincinnati pitchers gave up seven bases on balls and the Bees made five runs in one inning and six in another.

The Brooklyn Dodgers lost another chance to take advantage of Cincinnati's plight by dropping a 6-4 decision to the Chicago Cubs. All the Dodger runs were crowded into the sixth inning when they batted Bill Lee off the mound, but this failed to equalize the persistent 13-hit tattoo the Cubs beat against four Brooklyn hurlers.

The Pittsburgh Pirates lost another heart-breaker 8-7 to the Philadelphia Phillies. The Pirates were leading 7-1 going into the ninth, the only run against Mace Brown being a homer by Chuck Klein. Then Brown weakened and three other Pittsburgh pitchers squandered the lead. Dick Lanahan finally forced the winning run across with a walk.

Cliff Melton, the New York Giants' seasoned southpaw, shut out the St. Louis Cardinals 6-0 on six hits, but the most interesting phase of the game was New York's scoring. Harry Danning accounted for five of the runs on a two-run homer and a triple with the bases loaded, while Mel Ott's solo homer scored the other.

Mrs. Page Wins Medalist Honors In Southern Golf

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 21 (AP)—Genial Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page burned par in a wind-harried round of 74 to capture medalist honors of the women's Southern Golf Association yesterday.

Two strokes behind came national champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas.

Deliberate Play

Calm, deliberate play that branched into the spectacular because of split-the-pin iron shots enabled Mrs. Page to card 36-38—74, one under women's par. A magnificent start, four consecutive pars and a grand eagle three on the 450-yard fifth, gave momentum to a round marred only by an out of bounds shot on the thirteenth

On the fifth she belted great shots to the green and coolly dunked an eight-foot putt for her eagle.

Miss Jameson, definitely on her game again after a lapse that has brought defeat in eight of the nine tourneys she has played since winning the National title, was a study in accuracy until the final two holes. Needing two pars to tie Mrs. Page's 74, Betty took three shots from the edge of the seventeenth and then trapped her third shot on the 444-yard eighteenth, blasting out for a bogie six.

Kirby Comeback

The finest comeback and the best nine holes of the day were recorded by slender Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., youngster with the sound swing. Out in 42 after straying far and wide in the rather brisk wind, she carded six pars and three birdies for 35 on the home nine and her third ranking 77.

Defending champion Marian Miley, bothered constantly by an unruly driver that sent the shots sailing to the right, struggled with her long game and finally finished with 38-42—80. But she was two shots better off than the hometown favorite, Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, who was shockingly off her game on her home course with 42-40—82.

O'Neill Boosts Hutchinson

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—Fifty thousand dollars in cash may be a lot of greenbacks for a rookie pitcher, but take it from Steve O'Neill, manager of the Buffalo Bisons, "this kid Freddie Hutchinson is worth every cent of it."

The 21-year-old right hander, farmed out to the Bisons after a dismal showing with the American League Detroit Tigers, made his debut in the International loop Sunday against Montreal, allowing five hits in as many innings before the game was called because of rain.

Ready Again

"And let me tell you now, that by the time September rolls around, Hutchinson will be one of the best pitchers in this league. By next year, he'll be back in the majors—and then watch him go," O'Neill remarked.

O'Neill, former major league catcher and pilot of the Cleveland Indians, points out "There are a lot of guys in the majors today who haven't Freddie's stuff.

"He has one of the best sliders I've seen. His curve is good and his fast one has plenty of hop."

Detroit shelled out the $50,000 and four players for Hutchinson two years ago after he had won 27 and lost five for Seattle in the Pacific Coast League.

Needed Confidence

Failing to make the grade last year, he was shipped to Toledo in the American Association. Detroit had him back again this year, but after he was hammered by the Athletics and the Boston Red Sox, he was optioned to Buffalo.

"I believe Freddie's trouble in the majors was a lack of confidence," O'Neill explained. "He'll get it back by pitching regularly in this circuit.

As for Hutchinson—

"Plenty of work is just what I need. And with the breaks, I hope to be back up there again next year—for good," he says.

Indiana Loses Several Stars By Graduation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Senior examinations at Indiana University have brought to a close the collegiate careers of 29 athletes who have helped bring team and individuals titles to Indiana in state, Big Ten and national competition.

Of Indiana's nine intercollegiate varsity teams, wrestling is the hardest hit, accounting for seven of the seniors, although only three were regulars. At the other extreme, not a man will be lost from the cross-country team.

Of the other teams, track will lose five men, swimming loses four, football, basketball and baseball account three each; golf, two, and tennis, one.

The list of seniors by sports is as follows:

Football—Capt. James Logan, Indianapolis; John Janzaruk, LaPorte, and James Ellenwood, Ft. Wayne.
Basketball—Capt. Marvin Huffman, New Castle; Ralph Dorsey, Horse Cave, Ky.; and Jack Stevenson, Indianapolis.
Baseball—Capt. Dale Gentil, Mt. Vernon; Bozidar Stoshitch, Indianapolis, and George Berreios, Hammond.
Track—Beverly Boyle, Jacksonville, Fla.; Robert Hoke, Salem; Raymond King, Winamac; Roger Poorman, Ft. Wayne; Walter Stebing, Auburn, and Walter Adler, Bloomington.
Wrestling—Co-Capts. Chauncey McDaniel and Garnett Inman, both of Bloomington; John Brozski, Patchogue, N. Y.; William Dannacher, Wabash; Andy Livovich, Hessville; Joe Roman, East Chicago, and Seymour Weiss, South Bend.
Swimming—Capt. Miffin Thomas, Honolulu, T. H.; Carl Jacobson, Hammond; Ed Jakush, East Chicago, and Robert Marsh, South Bend.
Golf—Capt. Peter Grant, Jr., Indianapolis, and Harold K. Day, Washington.
Tennis—Howard Blankerts, Elkhart.

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'Mighty Mize' —By Pap'

Johnny MIZE
—THE CARDINALS' BIG FIRST BASEMAN IS OFF TO A GOOD START IN DEFENDING THE BATTING CROWN HE WON LAST SEASON
SO SOON?
MIZE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A POOR SPRING HITTER BUT THIS YEAR HE GOT OFF TO A FLYING START WITHOUT WAITING FOR WARM WEATHER
HE WON THE HOME RUN TITLE LAST YEAR WITH 28
Pap

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Several reasons may be advanced for the St. Louis Cardinals' failure to live up to advance predictions which named them as co-favorites with the Cincinnati Reds to win the National League pennant but Johnny Mize's work at the plate is not one of them. The big Red Bird first baseman who won the individual batting championship as well as the home run crown in his league has been thumping the ball at a terrific pace.

In previous years, Mize has been a notoriously poor spring hitter. He seldom hit his real stride until warm weather set in and then he became unstopable. A couple of seasons ago, when Frankie Frisch was managing the Gas House Gang, he benched Mize for light hitting early in the season.

This season, Mize seemed to realize that he was defending his batting crown and started pounding the cover off the ball from the opening gun. At the current rate he should have no difficulty surpassing last season's home run output of 28 round trippers which was good enough to pace the rest of the National League sluggers.

Mize was knocking at the door of the individual batting championship for a couple of seasons before he finally crashed through. In 1937 he batted .364 but that was only good enough to land him in second place behind his teammate, Joe Medwick. He trailed Ernie Lombardi by five points when the big Cincinnati slugger led the league with an average of .342 in 1938.

This is Johnny's fifth season with the Cardinals. The Cincinnati Reds once paid $55,000 for him on a conditional sale but returned him to Rochester when he reported at camp with a slight limp. After the 1935 season with Rochester, Mize submitted to an operation and reported to the Cardinals in fine shape. He pushed Rip Collins off first base and has held down that berth ever since.

Mize is a lefthanded pull hitter. He is big and powerful. His round face suggests Babe Ruth as does his closed stance at the plate. And one of these fine days he may threaten the Bambino's home run record.

—Pap'

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 20

International League

Baltimore 11, Syracuse 2 (6 innings, rain).
Newark-Jersey City postponed, fog and threatening weather.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 7, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 12, Toledo 8.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Beaumont 7, Dallas 2.
Oklahoma City 7, San Antonio 5 (13 innings).
Tulsa 8, Shreveport 7 (11 innings).
Fort Worth 2, Houston 0.

Eastern League

Binghamton 3, Elmira 1.
Only game.

Suhr With Montreal

MONTREAL (AP)—Gus Suhr, veteran National League first baseman, has been signed by the Montreal Royals and will join the International League club almost immediately.

Suhr was signed as a free agent after being given his outright release by the Philadelphia Phillies.

Elmer G. ("Gus") Henderson, Detroit Lions coach, was U. S. C. Grid mentor 21 years ago.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Babich Paces Draftees

While several of the season's high priced rookies sulk in the shadows of the dugout, two or three draftees are doing very well in the big leagues. It is an old story that the cheaper players, weighed in dollars and cents, often produce long before the expensive boys. Perhaps the opposition puts a little more pressure on the costly rookies than on the newcomers who slipped in without the benefit of publicity. Sometimes, of course, a utility man will suddenly find himself and push the recruit into the background, as in the case of Lou Finney and Dom Di Maggio at Boston this year.

However, it is interesting to note that at least a half dozen men picked up in the draft are leaving impressions around the major circuit. Of these, Johnny Babich, Alan Strange, Tom Turner, Tom Seats and Nick Strincevich stand out.

Babich Winning

Babich, drafted by the Athletics from Kansas City, is the talk of the American League. As a matter of fact, his name is often mentioned in the National. He once belonged to the Bees, and Boston fans want to know why he was allowed to get away. One Hub baseball writer picked up the chant. But Babich had a bad arm the spring he wore a Bee uniform, and Bob Quinn had no chance to get him back this winter.

As a starting pitcher for Connie Mack, the big right-hander has won four games and lost only two. He delivered a five-hitter against the Red Sox in his American League debut. A few days later he beat them again, although taken out for a pinch hitter in the seventh inning. To make it three in a row, John took Detroit by 14 to 5. He gave up 10 hits in this one, but most of them came after the A's had piled up an 11-to-2 lead. He also has a win over Washington and setbacks by St. Louis and the Tigers.

Hogsett Released

Elon "Chief" Hogsett, whom Connie Mack drafted from Minneapolis and who once labored at Detroit, was released before he had a chance to appear in a regular season box score. The A's are doing the smart thing in going along with younger men.

Right behind Babich on the list of draftees is Alan Strange, an experienced newcomer once cast adrift by the same club that now pays his salary—the Browns. With Seattle last season, Al made 223 hits in 173 games for a .335 average. He was in more games than any other infielder in the Pacific Coast League. Playing shortstop and leading off, he has been a factor in making the Browns one of 1940's most improved teams.

Turner at Chicago

The White Sox picked up young Tom Turner, a husky catcher out of Houston, where he hit .311 in 137 games and helped the Buffs finish at the head of the Texas League. If Jimmy Dykes did not have Mike Tresh, an outstanding young backstop, Turner would get steady work. As it is, Tom has caught three complete contests, relieved Tresh in two others and served as pinch hitter three times. His pinch hit single figured in the winning rally against Philadelphia on May 5. He has a chance to be a good hitter in the American League.

Southpaw Tom Seats has made only three relief appearances for Detroit, but that was enough to convince Del Baker that he has a future star. The boy earned his first big league victory when he held the Yankees to one hit in three innings. He won 21 games with Sacramento in 1939, the weakest hitting club in the Pacific Coast League.

Bee Pitcher

The Bees took Nick Strincevich from Newark, and although he has not been a heavy winner, his support has not always been big league. He uses a sidearm delivery and throws a slick change of pace. His record is one victory and four defeats. Casey Stengel says that he will get better as the season goes along.

Silas Johnson, the old Cincinnati cast-off, has been in four games for the Phillies, with little success. He was driven out by the Bees and Cubs, and beaten by the Dodgers before he took a relief decision from Pittsburgh. The Phils may have picked up some assistance in Clyde Smoll, from Atlanta. Frankie Frisch is using Dick Lanahan, his Chattanooga selection, in the bull pen. Jake Mooty of the Cubs, from Syracuse, has worked only three innings on the mound, and Bill Terry has used Paul Dean, formerly of Columbus, in only two frames.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Al Smith, Indians — Held Yankees to three hits, only one during first eight innings, as Cleveland smashed out 10-2 victory.

Cliff Melton and Harry Danning, Giants—Former shut out Cardinals on six hits and latter batted in five runs with homer and triple.

Pinky Higgins, Tigers—Hit three home runs to account for seven of Detroit's ten tallies against Red Sox.

Frank Hayes, Athletics—Hit two home runs to lead assault on Browns.

Merrill May, Phillies — Made three hits in four times at bat against Pirates, including two doubles.

Al Todd, Cubs—Batted in two runs with homer and single to lead offensive against Dodgers.

John Rigney, White Sox—Shut out Senators on two hits for seven innings and got only extra base hit of game, a double.

Al Lopez and Carvell Rowell, Bees—Each hit home run with two on base in routing Reds 13-4.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	18	7	.720
Brooklyn	16	8	.667
Chicago	16	12	.571
New York	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	11	12	.478
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Boston	8	15	.348
Pittsburgh	6	17	.261

Results May 20

Boston 13, Cincinnati 4.
New York 6, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 4.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	18	7	.720
Cleveland	17	9	.654
Detroit	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	12	14	.462
Washington	12	15	.444
St. Louis	10	14	.416
Chicago	10	16	.385
New York	9	16	.360

Results May 20

Detroit 10, Boston 7.
Chicago 5, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 10, New York 2.

Golf Entries For Open Are Below Hopes

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Although the National Open golf championship this year will be played in a reasonably central location—Cleveland's Canterbury Golf Club—there's a slightly unbalanced look to the field of 1,136 hopefuls who are scheduled to compete in the 25 sectional qualifying rounds next Monday.

These players and the 31 who were granted exemption from the preliminary test because of their performances in the 1939 Open make up the sixth largest field in tournament history. Still the list isn't as big as last year, or quite as big as officials expected, and by far the greatest part of the field is drawn from a few sections.

Appear Less Optimistic

Last year 1,193 players entered the Open at Philadelphia and it was believed that the shift westward would encourage more players to enter, since they wouldn't have so far to travel. Instead the crack pros and amateurs of the far West and some other distant points appear to have become less optimistic about their chances.

The scheduled sectional rounds at San Francisco were cancelled because only one entry was received from that district while Los Angeles will have only 17 players shooting for three qualifying places and six will play at Tacoma and eight at Salt Lake City.

Chicago has the biggest sectional entry, 102 professionals and 48 amateurs; Cleveland is second with a 138 total and New York third with 100. Since the qualifying places are allotted on the basis of quality as well as numbers of the entries, Cleveland gets only 15 and Chicago and New York 17 each. Other big fields include Pittsburgh, 99, Philadelphia, 82, and Detroit 73. Ten will qualify from each of those districts.

Sizeable Entries

The South and Southwest, due partially to the notable successes of such players as Ben Hogan and Clayton Heafner, came up with rather sizeable entries. Three southern qualifying points, Birmingham, Asheville, N. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., aggregate 102 entries and 11 qualifying while a number of other southerners will be in the field of 33 at Washington, D. C. Fort Worth, Texas, has 49 entries and Oklahoma City 33.

The 779 pros and 357 amateurs who will fire their 36 holes apiece Monday will be shooting for 139 places in the big tournament June 6-8. The main field will be limited to 170 and the home club pro, Waldo Crowder, and all entrants who finished in the low 30 and ties last year, were exempted. Of the eligibles, only Denny Shute failed to enter.

Varsity Letters Awarded Alabama Baseball Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala. — Varsity letters have been awarded to 10 members of Alabama's Southeastern Conference championship baseball squad. Of the "A" winners only two are seniors. Five letter earners are juniors and three are sophomores.

Al Grefe, catcher, and George Zivich, centerfielder, are the only varsity men who have played their last season for Alabama. Juniors awarded letters include Francis "Red" Lee and Walter Beck, pitchers; Joe Sciurba, shortstop; Hal Newman, right field; and Sam Sharpe, left field.

The three sophomores awarded "A's" were all infielders, and include Joe Bird, first base; Zack Rogers, second base; and Veo Story, third base.

Coach Tilden "Happy" Campbell this season chalked up his fourth S. E. C. championship since taking over as head baseball coach in 1935.

Dartmouth-Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—The Brown University Athletic Council announces the scheduling of a 1940 varsity football game with Dartmouth on Saturday, Nov. 23, at Providence.

The teams first met in 1894, and in the 29 games played Brown has won 11, lost 16, and tied 2. In the last game of the series in 1938 Dartmouth was victorious, 34-13.

The 1940 Brown schedule is now as follows:

Sept. 28—Wesleyan at Middletown.
Oct. 5—Rhode Island at Providence; 12—Colgate at Providence; 19—Tufts at Providence; 26—Holy Cross at Providence.
Nov. 2—Yale at New Haven; 9—Army at West Point; 16—Harvard at Cambridge; 23—Dartmouth at Providence; 28—Columbia at Providence

Honorary Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Addition of four honorary members to the roster of the University of Iowa's Alumni "I" Club has been announced, bringing the membership total to 380.

The men, voted in by the executive board, are Edwin O. Babcock of Mason City, Dr. H. W. Powers of Topeka, Kan.; Robert Root of Des Moines, and George H. Seigle of Cedar Rapids. All except Root are graduates of the university.

A membership drive will be staged during the summer, led by President M. W. Hyland of Tama, in an effort to boost the total past the 500 mark.

Eddie Cihocki, shortstop, was heralded as the most valuable Los Angeles club player of 1939.

Arizona Polo Team Classed As Best Ever at University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Arizona University's polo team, which will meet the finest college and Army teams in the Midwest and East on a tour, started May 15, that will close in late June, is classed here as the finest club in the 20 years of polo at the university.

The Arizona University riders, all range born and cowboys in their own right, opened their summer schedule against the New Mexico Military Institute in Roswell, N. M. The club expects to reach their schedule peak in the intercollegiate matches, June 8 to 15, in Boston, Mass.

On Return

From June 15 to 25, the team will play engagements along their route of return. Games have been arranged with the War Department team, and a quartet from Fort Myer, in Washington, D. C. The team will meet teams of the Baltimore, Md., Country Club; Detroit, Mich., Country Club; Hinsdale-Oakbrook Club of Chicago; the Kansas City, Mo., Country Club., and the Army teams at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kansas.

The Arizona club of four players is accompanied by Maj. W. A. Falck, commandant of the R. O. T. C. unit, the largest cadet cavalry unit in the United States. Members of the club are: Charles Moose, Phoenix, Ariz., captain; Jim Taylor, Albuquerque, N. M.; William Dent, Yuma, Ariz.; and Bob Perkins, Prescott, Ariz.

The club closed its 1939-40 season of 25 games with 20 won, two tied and three lost. Among their victims were numbered the leading collegiate and Army teams of this section of the Southwest, including the Eighth Corps Area team at Fort Bliss, Texas, which has on its roster two of the leading Army polo riders in the nation.

All-Time Record

For an all-time record, Arizona polo teams have won 270 games, lost 84, and tied 14. With the exception of a few years, the Arizona club has won the western collegiate championship regularly since 1923. They have made three eastern trips in the past, in 1924, 1926, and 1931. The 1931 team was classed as the best club to date, but many in Arizona believe that the present club could enter any tournament with any of the former clubs and emerge the victors.

All of the 1940 riders are high scorers. Mosse has struck through 60 goals this season. He has scored high in all of his previous years on the team, recording 65 in 1939, and 60 in 1938. Dent was close to Mosse this year with 50 points. Taylor and Perkins each accounted for 47. Mosse will complete his college eligibility with the team this year. Dent and Taylor are expected back for their final season next fall. Perkins will be eligible if he returns to school.

Archers Compete For Heavy Money Prizes June 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Archery, one of the oldest and most fascinating sports, comes into the limelight this summer with the holding of the $10,000 Grand American Open Archery tournament at the Wisconsin State Fair Grounds in Milwaukee, June 21, 22 and 23.

Larry Whiffen, tournament director, estimates that between 1,500 and 2,000 bow and arrow enthusiasts will line up on a mile-long shooting front to compete in the first big money archery tournament ever staged in this country.

Five regular target events are scheduled during the three-day shoot, plus three field events and one flight event, open to men, women and juniors.

Advance entries began pouring into Whiffen's office this week from practically every state in the country. The largest number were received from Michigan where 200 bowmen made plans to travel to Milwaukee in a special train.

A large number of advance entries were from Chicago and Milwaukee, although archers from as far as California have made arrangements to be present.

Schoolboy Honor Swimmers Named

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Schoolboy honor swimmers as selected by the Interscholastic Swimming Coaches' Association of America, were announced May 21 by Alfred E. Neuschaefer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Coaches Association.

Neuschaefer, coach of Trenton High School's interscholastic swimming champions, was assisted by aquatic coaches throughout the nation in selecting high school stars. The prep school performers were chosen under direction of Dan Fowler, coach at Phillips-Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

Among those winning honor places in the prep school all-star team were:

50-Yard Freestyle: Boyer and Hobart, both of Massanutten Academy, Woodstock, Va.; Mallison Fishburne Military, Waynesboro, Va.
100-Yard Freestyle: Boyer and Hobart.
220-Yard Freestyle: J. Ryan, Worcester (Mass.) Academy.
100-Yard Backstroke: Frank, Augusta Military, Fort Defiance, Va.; W. Ryan, Worcester Academy.
100-Yard Breaststroke: Gangner, Blair; Carson; Rivas, Punahou Academy; Leip, Hun School, Princeton, and Sidwa, Massanutten.
Diving: Trumble, Massanutten; Oswalt, Lawrenceville; Ryan, Staunton, Va.

Top individual places on the high school honor squad included:

50-Yard Freestyle: St. John, Naugatuck (Conn.) High.
100-Yard Freestyle: St. John, Naugatuck (Conn.) High; Tyler Hartford, Conn.
220-Yard Freestyle: Hirosi, Tyler.

Hoskins May Take Red Sox Contract

RICHMOND, Va., May 21 (AP)—Stuart Walker Hoskins, 22-year-old catcher on the University of Richmond's Southern Conference baseball championship squad, has about decided to accept a Boston Red Sox contract, the News Leader said today.

The contract calls for a $2,500 bous and a $300 monthly salary, the paper said, adding that Hoskins might join the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Piedmont League club during its series with Richmond here this week. Rocky Mount is a Red Sox Class "B" farm.

Hoskins, also a football and basketball star, hit .421 and batted in 15 runs in 11 games for the University of Richmond club this season. His home is in Fredericksburg where he attended high school. He weighs 190 pounds and is six feet one inch tall.

Benjamin Boyd (Jelly) So-Relle of the Dallas club formerly pitched for Baylor University.

Sport Siftings

Iowa is to make improvements in its football working press box this summer. It now accommodates 168 persons. . . . The University is also to run two golf tournaments alumni day June 1. One is to be open to any graduate, the other to alumni of 55 years or over. Cups will be awarded the winners.

* * *

By winning the Western Conference medal for excellence in athletics and scholarship at Iowa this year, Andy Kanton became the first baseball player to win that award at that university in 10 years. . . . Park Brown of Glencoe recently ran the second fastest mile ever recorded by a University of Illinois athlete. He covered the distance in 4m. 18.6s. Mason holds the Illini record at 4m. 18.4s., made in 1916.

* * *

Big league scouts are watching the work of Walter Evers, outfielder on the Illinois varsity baseball team. He is a sophomore and plans to graduate before considering professional playing. . . . Prospects of a new world's running high jump record this year look bright right now. John Wilson of Southern California has done 6ft. 9⅜ins., which is only a fraction below the present mark.

* * *

Lou Zamperini, winner of the National Collegiate A. A., one-mile championship title during the past two years, will try for his third straight title at the coming N. C. A. A. championship meet at Minneapolis June 21-22. He holds the record of 4m. 8.3s., and expects to lower it.

When Capt. James Rae was awarded the Western Conference medal for proficiency in scholarship and athletics at the University of Michigan this year, it was the third straight time that a Wolverine basketball captain had received the award. John Townsend won it in 1938 and Leo Beebe in 1939.

* * *

Coach Bob Zuppke believes that some of the new backfield men who showed up well in spring football training at Illinois this year, will be heard from on the varsity next fall. . . . There is now a new trophy for the midget outboard class to compete for each year. It is to be known as the John Remon Trophy and is donated by John A. Remon, president of the A. P. B. A. in memory of his faster.

G. M. R. H.

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Acquisition of A Public

I ONCE KNEW an author who had written seventy-seven books. They embraced almost every sphere of human activity—history, fiction, poetry, polemics. Now, this man used to travel about a good deal, especially in trams, buses, trains, and in other conveyances where people are supposed to do a considerable amount of reading. Everywhere he went, he told me, he kept a sharp lookout for anyone reading a book of his own. These books sold well; they were much noticed in the reviews; he had, in fact, quite a considerable reputation. Yet, on only one occasion, in long years of search, did he discover a man reading a book that had his own name boldly printed on the title page.

This happened on a train. For mile after mile, the snorting progeny of George Stephenson sped over the rumbling rails, while my friend regarded with a benevolent and auspicious eye his solitary reader. He noted with pleasure his high intelligent forehead, a forehead that might have challenged Spedding's which, as FitzGerald used to say, was hailed by sailors in the Channel under the impression that it was Beachy Head. He observed with approval the fine manliness of his straightforward glance, eagerly devouring the words my friend had written. His trousers were well cut, his boots polished. At length my friend could resist no longer the temptation to make the acquaintance of so admirable a fellow. He leaned over and, tapping the book with his forefinger, inquired: "What do you think of this?" The man paused for a moment, weighing his words. He was not the sort to speak hastily. Then he looked the author right in the eye. When he spoke, he spoke with decision. "I cannot," he said, "think how stuff like this comes to get printed."

* * *

This incident consoles me for the fact that, although in the past few years I have written and published over a million words—many of them grammatical—I have never, on train, bus, or tram, encountered anyone reading, or even pretending to read, any of them. It may be, of course, that no one ever reads them anywhere. But I have strong—nay, irrefutable—reason to believe that this is not the case.

In a well-known publication I happened to assert that the best book John Buchan wrote was his "Life of Scott." Immediately there followed, at a famous library, an unprecedented demand for this biography. By this I mean that three people asked for "Scott," mentioning my article. These three people I shall henceforward refer to as my public. They deserve, I feel, nothing less.

May Morning

An hour ago the sun made little mirages
like pools of water caught in the hot concrete,
but now the empty road is beaten with rain
and the spray no longer steams.
A flock of crows comes sailing over the hill,
driven like leaves ahead of the sudden wind.
In the lee of the oaks they turn, beat heavily
back
in slow half circles toward the sheltering
trees.
The clouds scud over low. The dooryard lilacs
are smoldering torches, smoking on the wind.

LOUIS STODDARD

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IE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITO

"THE MILKMAID'S FAMILY": *A Painting by Louis Le Nain*

LOUIS LE NAIN (1593-1648) was a French painter born at Laon. His two brothers, Antoine and Mathieu, also achieved fame in the same profession.

Humble folk were painted by Le Nain in a dignified and sympathetic way. It was not customary for artists of his time to treat this theme with such respect.

This depiction of "The Milkmaid's Family" (*La Famille de la Laitière*) now hangs in the Hermitage in Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

An author, I have always thought, has a responsibility toward his public. Especially when this public is getting on toward double figures. Having now acquired a public, I begin to feel responsible myself. Gone is that bright carelessness in which I flung superlatives about as the sun scatters sunshine. Today — and henceforward — thought sits enthroned upon my brow. In fact, I have begun to wonder whether "Scott" really is Buchan's best book.

* * *

Undoubtedly it ought to be a good book. Buchan was a man well qualified to understand Scott, and to sympathize with him. They both worked extraordinarily hard. They both had fine chivalrous natures. They were both Tories. They were both in love with adventure. They were both scholars. They were both men of exceptionally high ability—Scott, of course, a man of something much more than ability. But ability in itself, and of a general kind, does not seem an important factor in the writing of first-class biography. Boswell may not have been the fool that Macaulay thought him; but he would certainly, argumentative though he was, never have become Senior Wrangler. Sympathy of temper perhaps counts for more. Lockhart undoubtedly admired Scott; but he did not share his joyous, exuberant, generous outlook. Yet Lockhart's "Scott" is the second-best biography in the English language.

All the same, Buchan's "Scott' ought to be a good book. In fact, it is a good book. But his best book? I must ask my public.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

Awakening to Sunset

SHE AWOKE to sunset.

She had not known such extravagant sunsets as these of the plains. In Connecticut, sunsets were usually frail, tranquil, pretty affairs, that economically afforded you a couple of strips of pale crimson, and one of old gold, with a good effort in the way of an apple-green sky beneath. They were the crisp bacons of sunsets. But these displays in Iowa and Nebraska were Ninth Symphonies, battle pieces, insanities of flame and gold.

She discovered a curious rule: A truly great sunset will always be in this form: it portrays a seabound land of burning lava, through which winds a golden river to the bright bays and inlets of a glowing sea.

When they had crossed the Missouri River, she decided that she was no longer in the prosperous Middle West but in the real West that, with its myths and true memories of cowpunchers and John Brown and the Santa Fé Trail and the Gold Rush and Indian braves, . . . of mountains and ranches and deserts, is one of the five or six romantic districts of the whole world.

She loved her tight New England as much as ever; she was not parrot enough to echo, "New York isn't America." But she had had a bath of greatness, and she came out of all this not a Yankee but an American.—From "Bethel Merriday," by SINCLAIR LEWIS, copyright, 1940, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

A Window Rightly Placed

WHO DOES NOT KNOW—and love—a French window, the higher up in the world of air the better? There are certain to be plants, rows of them in pots, along the wide sill; one can count on a bullfinch or a parrot, as one can on the *bébés* that appear to be born on purpose to poke their fingers in the cages; there is certain also, to be another cage hanging above the flowers—one filled with a fresh lettuce or cabbage-leaf. There is usually a snowy curtain, fringed; just at the parting of the draperies an old woman is always seated with chin and nose-tip meeting, her bent figure rounding over the square of her knitting-needles.

It was such a window as this that made us feel, before our bonnets were laid aside, that Caen was glad to see us. The window directly opposite was wide open. Instead of one, there were half a dozen songsters aloft. We were so near their cages that the catbird whistled, to call his master and mistress to witness the intrusion of these strangers. The master brought a hot iron along—he was a tailor, and was just in the act of pressing a seam. His wife was scraping carrots, and she tucked her bowl between her knees as she came to sit and gaze across. A cry rose up within the low room. Some one else wished to see the newcomers. The tailor laid aside his iron to lift proudly, far out beyond the cages, the fattest, rosiest offspring that ever was born in an attic. The babe smote its hands for pure joy. We were better than a broken doll—we were alive. The family, as a family, accepted us as one among them. The man smiled, and so did his wife. Presently both nodded graciously, as if, understanding the cause of our intrusion on their aerial privacy, they wished to present us with the compliment of their welcome. The manners among these garret-windows, we murmured, were really uncommonly good.

"*Bonjour, mesdames!*" It was the third time the woman had passed, and we were still at the window. Her husband left his seam to join her.

"*Ces dames* are not accustomed to such heights . . . ?"

The ladies in truth were not, unhappily, always so well lodged; from this height, at least, one could hope to see a city.

"Ah! ha! . . . One has the sun all to one's self, and air! Ah! for freshness one must climb to an attic in these days, it appears." . . .

Part of this contentment came, no doubt, from the variety of shows and amusements with which the family, as a family, were perpetually supplied. For workers, there were really too many social distractions abroad in the streets; it was almost impossible for the two to meet all the demands on their time. Now it was the jingle of a horse's bell-collar; the tailor, between two snips at a collar, must see who was stopping at the hotel door. Later, a horn sounded; this was only the fish-vendor, the wife merely bent her head over the flowers to be quite sure. Next a trumpet, clear and strong, rang its notes up into the roof-eaves; this was something *bébé* must see and hear—all three were bending at the first throbbing touch of that music on the still air, to see whence it came. Thus you see, even in the provinces, in a French street, something is quite certain to happen; it all depends on the choice one makes in life of a window—of being rightly placed—whether or not one finds life dull or amusing. This tailor had the talent of knowing where to stand, at life's corner.—From "Three Normandy Inns," by ANNA BOWMAN DODD. (New York: Putnam.)

Forsythia

When fell the star-shower
That clothed this common bush
With a cloud of gold?

DOLORES CAIRNS

In a Boat With Fourteen Rowers

THE SUN IS SETTING as I take my final departure in the boat with fourteen rowers which is to take me to Trichur, the most northerly town in the kingdom of Cochin, a journey that will occupy the entire night. As usual our start is magnificent. The rowers, who are quite rested, seem to snatch shovels full of water at each stroke of the paddles, and a sail has been hoisted to help us. Once more we take the easy road of the lagoon, and the palm-covered banks fly quickly past us.

The evening sun, fast sinking behind the rampart of eternal verdure, droops and dies as ever in flames of rosy gold. A cloudless sky of strangely lovely tint is spread above our tranquil world; once more we are in the midst of fisheries, boats, and spreading nets, surrounded by the lake-like life we saw last evening—that life of olden days which still lingers upon these Indian lagoons, curtained in on all sides by forests of palms, whose mystery and depths seem increased by the growing twilight.

My boatmen hum once more through their closed mouths the song of yesterday. It appears that this refrain is suited to the hours of ease, when, thanks to a favouring wind, they can paddle more heedlessly. Fishermen on the other boats chant the same melody, which does not seem to issue from human throats, but rather resembles a distant peal of church bells floating across the limpid waters from all directions. . . .

The curtains of forest which are drawn all around the horizon have an ever-deepening tone of blue, a blue that merges into black where the sun has sunk. Occasionally their monotonous line is broken by some gigantic tree that rears its black shadow against the sky. The planet Venus is the first of the stars to glimmer through the fading tones of rosy gold, then the moon appears by her side, but it is a moon such as one rarely sees, and only in the limpid air of hot countries. The crescent is faintly outlined by a thin, luminous edge, yet the whole surface can be distinguished with a wonderful clearness; one feels that it is lit up from behind and that it is no simple disc, but a ball suspended in transparent emptiness, and in spite of all the principles we have acquired, this somewhat shocks our primordial notions of equilibrium and weight. Darkness has at last overtaken us, and the boatmen have lit their fires in order to attract the fish. The songs have died away, and all seems to sleep, all but the sinewy limbs of my fourteen rowers, who hurry me towards the north during the whole night.—From "India," by PIERRE LOTI. (Philadelphia: McKay.)

"The key of knowledge"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEELING of helplessness might arise if, on a dark, cold winter night, one stood before the door of his house, knowing that he had the right to enter a warm, cosy room, where with a turn of an electric switch, darkness would vanish, but was barred from entrance by the absence of the key. The restoration of the key, however, would give him entrance to the light, warmth, and protection from which he had seemed to be excluded.

In the Gospel of Luke (11:52) is recorded the rebuke of Christ Jesus: "Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered." If the taking away of a material key can cause much inconvenience, how much greater must be the injury to the world by taking away "the key of knowledge"!

Christ Jesus held "the key of knowledge" in his perfect understanding of God, Life, harmonious and eternal, as he proved by his works. He healed the blind, the lepers, the maimed, and the withered; he lifted men out of their fears and sorrows; he fed the multitudes and restored life, as is recorded in the Gospels. The religionists of his time, however, were too deeply grounded in erroneous doctrines to retain the key to real existence, and harmony which Jesus gave. Plunged in the belief that life is dependent on matter, and that material wealth and fame should be the most cherished things, false theories and methods influenced the health and prosperity of mankind. Thus, the key supplied by Christ Jesus, which alone opens the door to freedom from the fetters forged by the material senses, was lost sight of.

In her autobiography, "Retrospection and Introspection," in an article entitled "The Great Discovery," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 24), "I discovered the Science of divine metaphysical healing which I afterwards named Christian Science."

This Science reveals the divine Principle of the inspired teaching of Christ Jesus and of his marvelous healings and helpful deeds. Jesus' demonstration of man's perfect relationship to God, and the works which he accomplished in consequence of this, established for all men the evidence of their perfect relationship with God. Christian Science restores once more "the key of knowledge" by means of which men are enabled to enter into their rightful possession of the rich heritage which the followers of Christ Jesus may claim.

Through this Science, Christian healing has been revived and is again practiced after the manner of the great Master, Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy has elucidated this teaching in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and it is supported by infallible proofs, in the healing of physical and mental disabilities; the solving of inharmonious conditions in the family, business, factory, workshop; in fact, the solving of all the many major and minor problems of human experience. In the Preface to this textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. xi), "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation." Thus "the key of knowledge," which was hidden, has been found again.

But, someone may ask, how do we know that the key to the true knowledge has been found again? When John the Baptist sent messengers to inquire whether Christ Jesus was the Messiah, Jesus pointed to his works. Likewise, the thousands who have been healed, helped, and regenerated by Christian Science witness to the reappearance of the Christ-healing.

In view of all that Christian Science has already done for mankind one may well repeat the words of Isaiah (Isaiah 55:1), "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." Come, all those who are ill, depressed, seemingly locked out from their rightful home, where spiritual light and protection are to be found! Take this "key" to the Scriptures, which will unlock a higher and better outlook upon life, as a result of which it becomes brighter, happier, healthier, more harmonious! This is indeed the key which liberates thought from doubts and fears, and opens the door to Truth through which everyone may freely pass. It brings thought into harmony with God, divine Principle, the Giver of all good, who is thus better understood, more reverently adored, more joyously obeyed.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 99), "Truth has furnished the key to the kingdom, and with this key Christian Science has opened the door of the human understanding." This is the key which will unlock to all mankind the entrance to the kingdom of heaven here on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"La clef de la connaissance"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUEL EMBARRAS serait le nôtre si par une froide nuit d'hiver, nous nous trouvions sans clef à la porte de notre propre demeure, sachant que nous aurions le droit d'entrer dans une chambre confortable et chaude où la lumière électrique chasserait instantanément l'obscurité! Retrouver la clef nous donnerait tout de suite accès à la lumière, à la chaleur, à la protection dont il semblait que nous étions exclus.

Dans l'Évangile de Luc (11:52), nous trouvons ces paroles du Christ Jésus, qui contiennent un blâme: "Malheur à vous, docteurs de la loi! parce qu'ayant pris la clef de la connaissance, vous n'y êtes point entrés vous-mêmes, et vous avez encore empêché d'y entrer ceux qui voulaient le faire." Si la disparition d'une clef matérielle peut être fort gênante, le dommage est encore bien plus grand lorsqu'on enlève au monde "la clef de la connaissance"!

Le Christ Jésus possédait cette "clef de la connaissance": il comprenait parfaitement la Vie harmonieuse, éternelle, c'est-à-dire Dieu, et il prouvait cela par ses œuvres. Il guérissait les aveugles, les lépreux, les estropiés, les paralytiques; il affranchissait les hommes de leurs craintes et de leurs afflictions; il pouvait nourrir la foule et rappeler les morts à la vie, comme nous le savons par les Évangiles. Mais en matière de religion, ses contemporains étaient profondément imbus de doctrines erronées, et le monde ne sut pas garder ce qu'avait donné Jésus — la clef de l'existence réelle et de l'harmonie. Plongés dans la croyance que la vie dépend de la matière, que les richesses et la gloire matérielles passent avant toute autre chose, les hommes se laissèrent influencer par des théories et des méthodes fausses, nuisibles à la santé et à la prospérité. C'est ainsi qu'on perdit de vue la clef fournie par le Christ Jésus, la seule qui ouvre la porte de la liberté et qui nous libère des chaînes forgées par les sens matériels.

L'autobiographie de Mary Baker Eddy, *Rétrospection et Introspection*, contient un article intitulé "La grande Découverte," où l'auteur écrit (p. 24): "Je découvris la Science de la guérison métaphysique et divine; je la nommai plus tard *Christian Science* [la Science Chrétienne]."

Cette Science révèle le divin Principe sur lequel reposaient les enseignements spirituels du Christ Jésus, ses admirables guérisons, ses actions bienfaisantes. Jésus démontra le parfait rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu; et les œuvres qu'il accomplit sur cette base furent la preuve irréfutable de ce parfait rapport dont bénéficient tous les hommes. La Science Chrétienne nous restitue "la clef de la connaissance," qui nous permet d'entrer en possession du riche héritage auquel ont droit ceux qui suivent le Christ Jésus.

Grâce à cette Science, la guérison chrétienne est remise en honneur et se pratique à nouveau selon l'exemple du grand Maître, du Christ Jésus. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), Mrs. Eddy élucide ces enseignements que soutiennent des preuves irréfutables: guérison des infirmités physiques et mentales; solution des difficultés qui se présentent dans la famille, au bureau, à la fabrique, à l'atelier; en fait, la réponse à tous les problèmes humains, petits ou grands. Dans la Préface de son livre de texte, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. xi): "La guérison physique par la Science Chrétienne résulte aujourd'hui comme au temps de Jésus, de l'opération du Principe divin, devant laquelle le péché et la maladie perdent leur réalité dans la conscience humaine et disparaissent aussi naturellement et aussi nécessairement que les ténèbres disparaissent devant la lumière, et le péché devant la réforme." Ainsi "la clef de la connaissance," longtemps perdue, est maintenant retrouvée.

Mais, dira-t-on peut-être, qu'est-ce qui nous assure que la clef de la vraie connaissance est retrouvée? Lorsque Jean-Baptiste envoya des messagers au Maître pour lui demander s'il était le Messie, Jésus allégua ses œuvres de guérison. De même, la Science Chrétienne a guéri, secouru, régénéré des milliers de personnes, qui rendent témoignage à la réapparition de la guérison par Christ.

Étant donné tout ce que la Science Chrétienne a déjà fait pour le genre humain, ces paroles d'Ésaïe sont particulièrement de saison (Ésaïe 55:1): "O vous tous qui êtes altérés, venez à la source des eaux!" Venez, vous qui êtes malades, déprimés, exclus en apparence de votre demeure légitime, où se trouvent la lumière et la protection spirituelles! Prenez cette "clef" des Écritures qui vous ouvrira l'accès à des perspectives plus hautes, à une meilleure conception de la vie, et votre existence s'améliorera sous le rapport du bonheur, de la santé, de l'intérêt, de l'harmonie. C'est en effet la clef qui libère la pensée des doutes et des craintes; elle ouvre la porte de la Vérité et permet à tous d'entrer librement. Elle met la pensée d'accord avec Dieu, le divin Principe, le Dispensateur de tous les biens, que dès lors on comprend mieux, qu'on adore avec une sincérité profonde, auquel on obéit avec joie.

Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 99): "La Vérité a fourni la clef du royaume, et avec cette clef la Science Chrétienne a ouvert la porte de la compréhension humaine." Telle est la clef qui rendra possible l'entrée dans le royaume des cieux, dès à présent accessible au genre humain tout entier.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1940

Sixth Utility Rate Case Affects Berkshire Areas

The fact that the Northern Berkshire Gas & Electric Co. is paying a 10 per cent dividend to investors places upon the company the burden of proving its rates are not excessive, several western Massachusetts City and Town officials told the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission at a public hearing today.

The hearing is being held by the Commission to determine whether the company's earnings are sufficiently high to warrant a reduction in its electric rates. Today's case is the sixth of 11 cases into which the Commission is investigating, on its own motion.

Harry A. Glovsky, City Solicitor of North Adams, stated residents of his City feel the Northern Berkshire rates are excessive. He referred to a report by the Federal Power Commission, which showed that out of 11 communities with comparative population and valuation, nine in Massachusetts had rates which were lower than that charged North Adams consumers.

Claim Dividend Too High

Mr. Glovsky and Walter Donovan, counsel for the Town of Adams, both insisted the 10 per cent dividend paid by the company placed the burden of proof on the company regarding the reasonableness of its rates. If those rates are not reasonable, they added, a portion of the profits should be returned to the consumers as rate reduction.

Mr. Glovsky pointed out that North Adams is an industrial city in which the wage level is not "too high." Those consumers using 25 kilowatts of electricity or less per month are low wage earners who are hurt by excessive rates.

Mayor Francis J. O'Hara of North Adams also stated that North Adams consumers feel the rates are too high.

O. Dixon Marshall, member of the Board of Selectmen of Williamstown, also favored a rate reduction.

The company's case was presented by Jesse Gray, rate expert, who pointed out that in the last five years the company has put into effect three rate reductions, totaling $88,484, affecting both domestic and commercial consumers.

Some Services Below Cost

Mr. Gray told the Commission that 26.4 per cent of the total domestic customers are not using sufficient electricity to pay the cost of serving them. He stated that 7.2 per cent of these consumers use 10 kilowatt hours or less per month and pay an average monthly bill of 48 cents, while 19.2 per cent use between 11 and 20 kilowatt hours a month and pay an average bill of $1.36.

"These customers are unprofitable," he added. "In the Cambridge case the Public Utilities Commission said that if a consumer paid less than $1.20 per month plus the cost of electricity consumed by him, he is an unprofitable customer. Therefore he must be carried by the other customers."

The company's expert explained that the cost of transmission lines, distribution, utilization, acquisition of new business, depreciation and other items amount to $1.48 per customer per month in the Northern Berkshire system.

Regarding the reduction in cost of electricity to Northern Berkshire consumers, Mr. Gray pointed out that in 1935 15 kilowatt hours cost the domestic consumer $1.43, while in 1939, the price was $1.15; for 100 kilowatt hours in 1935 the price was $5.74, the 1939 price was $5.10, he said.

State Health Insurance Plan On Voluntary Lines Drafted

Plans for a system of voluntary health insurance under auspices of the Massachusetts Medical Society were advanced today at the society's 159th annual meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Every qualified physician in the State would be eligible for participation in the insurance program, by today's decision of the Council of the Society, which is its governing body.

In this step the medical society felt it took issue with "White Cross," a health insurance plan launched earlier this year in Massachusetts at the instance of a group of laymen interested in low cost medical service for the less well-to-do. The society considers the "White Cross" range of physicians more restricted.

Both projects of voluntary insurance are regarded by their sponsors as preferable to a system of compulsory health insurance imposed by government with accompanying regimentation.

Five Major Points

Today's action by the State Medical Society sets up five general fundamentals to guide its contemplated insurance program. The next essential move will be to obtain the passage of an enabling act by next year's State Legislature. Later this year the details of the legislation will have to be considered and approved by the society prior to presentation to the lawmakers.

Final decision on the insurance system therefore remains for the future. If the movement goes on without interruption, however, the plan may be installed within the next several years. It was set on foot by vote of the Council a year ago to take the initiative in formation of a nonprofit corporation for the purpose.

The five fundamental requirements voted today for any plan for prepaid medical care or service include:

1. That it be on a voluntary basis and available to those of low or moderate income.
2. That it include the subscriber's free choice of physician.
3. That the Massachusetts Medical Society have supervisory control over any such plan through properly appointed general and local committees.
4. That the plan comply with the laws governing insurance in this State.
5. That any such plan involves the education of the public regarding its benefits. This is properly the duty of the family physician and also requires the creation of a special committee to deal with the public, particularly as regards solicitation of subscriptions.

Adequate Public Control

The council also voted these provisions: Adequate public control by lay and professional groups, the professional groups being chosen by the State Medical Society; a nonprofit basis of operation; and exemption from taxes, both federal and state.

The special committee which worked out the foregoing foundation for a medical costs insurance plan was composed of Dr. Thomas H. Lanman, Boston, chairman; Dr. John M. Birnie, Springfield; Dr. James C. McCann, Worcester; Dr. Michael A. Tighe, Lowell, and Dr. Shields Warren, Boston. This was a subcommittee of the society's committee on public relations which recommended the report.

Several other state medical societies, notably in California and New Jersey, have voluntary insurance plans already in operation.

Seaplane Base Gets Another Blow

Boston plans for a seaplane base here costing several million dollars received a sharp blow today as President Roosevelt vetoed an $110,000,000 omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill.

The bill listed 15 items affecting New England rivers and harbors, but had drawn local interest primarily because of plans for a $2,300,000 seaplane base in Boston. Inclusion of the Boston seaplane base was regarded as a controversial issue, toward which the President has twice voiced opposition on grounds of economy.

Authorized in the measure were projects for New Haven harbor, Conn., $2,508,000; Portland harbor, Maine, $780,000; Nantasket gut and Weymouth, Fore River, Mass., $141,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with occasional scattered showers and little change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 50's; gentle winds, mostly southeasterly, increasing Wednesday night; occasional fog. For Thursday: Continued unsettled weather with possibility of scattered showers and seasonable temperature.

New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; occasional showers, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly southeast increasing and becoming fresh to strong on the southern New England coast Wednesday; overcast weather with some fog and occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	75	New Orleans	74	87
Chicago	61	74	New York	66	67
Denver	44	72	Norfolk	68	84
Helena	38	65	Philadelphia	64	82
Kansas City	62	82	St. Louis	64	84
Los Angeles	59	70	San Francisco	56	60
Miami	70	85	Washington	64	81
Minneapolis	53	75			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 21.
B—Maximum, May 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:03 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 11.6 feet.
Wednesday, 12:38 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m. Tuesday

First N. E. Stamps For Cotton Goods In Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., will be the first city in New England and the second in the United States to adopt the Federal Government's stamp plan for distribution of surplus cotton goods.

Secretary of Agriculture Harry A. Wallace, today announced extension of the cotton stamp plan to Springfield and West Springfield. About 10,000 families will be eligible in this area. Operation of the plan is expected within 30 days.

Like the food stamp plan, the Government's plan for getting rid of the cotton surplus will be based on distribution of $1 in free stamps for each $2 purchase. The stamps are redeemed by the United States Treasury.

Notice of the extension of the cotton stamp plan comes soon after Secretary Wallace's idea for distributing surplus goods through regular trade channels had completed its first year. The food stamp plan was first installed in Rochester, N. Y., and since then has spread to 60 cities and towns throughout the country.

Chrysler Officials Visit the New England Area

By a Staff Photographer

Members of Chrysler Corporation Arriving at Newtonville

Left to right: S. W. Munroe, Assistant Sales Manager, Chrysler Division; L. D. Cosart, General Sales Manager, Plymouth Division; F. J. Timmens, General Sales Manager, Dodge Division; A. VanDerZee, Vice-President of the Chrysler Corporation; C. E. Bleicher, Vice-President, DeSoto Division; H. A. Davis, Treasurer of the Chrysler Corporation, and P. C. Ackerman, Engineering Division, Chrysler Corporation.

Competition Viewed as Key To Success of Auto Industry

"The competitive spirit has made the automobile industry great," K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, today told a group of 500 of the company's dealers from the Boston Area at a business meeting and luncheon at Seiler's Ten Acres. "As long as we have the sense and courage to protect the competitive spirit, this industry will go forward," Mr. Keller said.

Progress is being made in the automotive industry, Mr. Keller told the dealers. "It is the kind of progress," he said, "that springs from enthusiasm, from interest in the job, and from the spirit that really makes business go ahead."

A. VanDerZee, Vice-President of the Chrysler Corporation, also addressed the meeting. The officials are visiting dealers in New England this week and will go from here to Portland, Maine, and then to Springfield, Massachusetts.

"Business is good," Mr. Keller said, "and we have sound reasons to believe 1940 will continue to be a good year in automobile sales."

"Before leaving Detroit I got from our Statistical Department our latest sales figures, and you can see from them why I say that business with us is good.

"The first four months of this year were the best four months in Chrysler Corporation's history. Factory shipments of passenger cars and trucks amounted to 453,284, as compared with 353,654 in the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 99,630. The next highest first four months in the company's history was in 1937 when shipments amounted to 370,843."

Then Mr. Keller went on to say, "The automobile business is a great business. It is one of the many great businesses in the United States. Those pessimists about the future of this country who seem to hold the spotlight of economic discussion today should take a good look at what is really going on.

"If they would get away from their theories and get down to practical workaday facts, they would find a lot of sound basis for believing that the opportunities for developing things that people need and the growth in the business of supplying these needs, are as great today as ever before."

"At a time like this, when the whole world is stunned by what is happening abroad, it is all the more important that businessmen in our own country should make a sound appraisal of the outlook," Mr. Keller continued.

"That does not mean that you can say today what is going to happen even tomorrow. When I say 'make a sound appraisal of the outlook,' I do not mean to indulge in prophecy. Do not be dismayed that you cannot call the turn on war's events. Do you know anyone who can?

"I realize that with the events of the last few weeks before us the war's possibilities are in every thinking person's mind. What is the best thing you and I can do?

"I say: Watch your own business. This is a time for calm, courageous action. You and we have our work to do. You and we have our pay rolls to meet. Let us make sure that those who depend on our enterprise for their livelihood do not look to us in vain.

"Let us have confidence in ourselves," said Mr. Keller. "The Government is undertaking a great program of defense preparation. I am a great believer in preparedness—preparedness for our nation and preparedness for our business.

"I do not know a better way in which we can do our part for our Government or ourselves and for our employees than to see to it that we run our own businesses successfully."

K. T. Keller

President of the Chrysler Corporation, who spoke to 500 Boston dealers today.

Only One Pleads Not Guilty Of 72 Indicted in Lottery

Only one of the 72 men and women charged with participating in a $20,000,000 nation-wide lottery swindle, widely known as the Will Rogers or Gold Bond lottery, has pleaded not guilty, Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney at the Boston office, said today.

The defendant who pleaded innocent to the three indictments is Dr. Frank Deacon, Army Reserve officer from Chicago. He is expected to go to trial May 23.

The seventy-first defendant, Louis G. Raymond of Pittsfield, Mass., pleaded guilty yesterday when arraigned before Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court here.

To uncover details of the mammoth lottery, alleged to be the most far-reaching of the hundreds uncovered by postal investigators, officials worked for two years in nearly every state northeast of the Mississippi, gathered 16 tons of evidence against men and women in 16 states.

10,000,000 "Try Luck"

The public's insistence on "trying their luck" brought $20,000,000 to this ring's coffers, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney in Boston, declared at that time. The percentage of honest lotteries in the United States is almost imperceptible, he added.

Ten million Americans, however, dig into their pocketbooks annually in the hope of cashing in on one of the many rainbow-hued offers of the operators of the old shell game and their brothers. Many officials whose job it is to curb the racket consider 10,000,000 a conservative estimate.

When the signal for arrests was given in November, several months after the Boston Federal Grand Jury returned secret indictments here, Federal agents began one of the greatest roundups they ever had undertaken. Named in the warrants were 24 New Englanders, 14 of whom were from Massachusetts. Three women and two corporations were named in the three indictments.

Face Long Sentences

All were charged with conspiracy, use of the mails in a scheme to defraud, interstate shipment of lottery tickets and equipment. The Government set out 119 counts in the lengthy documents, then figured that each of the defendants, if guilty, was subject to imprisonment in jail for 586 years, with fines totaling $11,240,000.

Raids on the Chicago headquarters of the gang, which Mrs. Will Rogers said used her husband's name without permission, disclosed an up-to-date printing establishment and a network of agents spread from that central location.

Distributing points for the outfit in the eastern area, according to the indictments, were Worcester, Boston, Stoneham, and Malden in Massachusetts, and New Haven, Conn. The organization, Federal officials said, extended its activities to baseball box scores, World Series scores, Treasury balance figures, ticket drawings, and horse race results.

Old Records Survey Holds 'Open House'

Souvenir facsimiles of petition signed in 1803 by James Roosevelt, great-grandfather of the President, asking the New York Legislature for a work relief program, will be given to visitors to the public exhibit of the Historical Records Survey of the Works Projects Administration in Boston.

The Survey, located in the Sharp School on Anderson and Pinckney Streets, announced this today as it joined the "Open House" scheduled for this week by all WPA projects of the white-collar division.

The petition was found in Woburn by a Survey worker. This project will be open from 2:30 in the afternoon until 9.

Nearly 200 concerts in schools, institutions and public buildings have been planned for the week by the music project. Concerts teaching school children music appreciation are planned in schools throughout the State.

The Women's WPA Orchestra will give a concert in Channing Home, Pilgrim Road, West Roxbury, tomorrow morning at 10:30. Southland Singers, a WPA choral group, will sing at the Mount Pleasant Home in Jamaica Plain, tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock.

On the "dome" floor of the Custom House, an exhibit of the work of the Binding project, by those who have been restoring and binding record as old as the Washington administration, is in progress.

Other events:

Spectroscopic survey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Sewing, Army Base.
Woodcarving and painting 881 Commonwealth Avenue.
Historic Records Survey, Sharp School.
Music (daily rehearsals), 25 Huntington Avenue.
Writers, Commonwealth Pier.
Obsolete records tour, State House.
National archives survey, Federal Building.
*Police code survey, 154 Berkeley Street.
*Braille, Bowdoin School.
*Monday through Thursday; all others Monday through Friday.

Boston Target Practice In Harbor Postponed

Uncertain weather today postponed until tomorrow target practice of the Ninth United States Coast Artillery unit, scheduled for Boston's outer Harbor, Maj. H. D. Cassard announced this morning.

Major Cassard repeated his previous warning to shipping of the target practice which, if held, will take place between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. The target area is in the triangle formed by Lovell's Island, Graves Light and East Point, Nahant. Shipping is requested to use some other means of entry to the harbor than the North Channel.

Harvard Dean Points War Threat to Religion

"At this very moment the doom of liberal education and of living religion may be sealed for decades or for centuries," Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, told Unitarians attending the Religious Education luncheon, held in connection with the 115th Unitarian Anniversary week, in Tremont Temple today.

"If tyranny overthrows democracy in the world, schools and churches as we know them will have to retreat spiritually if not literally into the catacombs.

"I cannot understand the point of view from which it does not matter which sides wins this war. When Colonel Lindbergh says that we can maintain peaceful relations with countries of Europe 'regardless of which side wins,' he talks as if 'Mein Kampf' had never been written or had no meaning; as if Rauschning's Revelations of Nazi plans for world domination had never been published as a warning to the west; as if Americans, for the sake of peace, could forget the German records of pogroms, murders, brutality, treachery, and lies; the sacrifice of civilized life to fury of preparation of conquest, the fomenting of revolutions, the invasion of neutral states, the slaughter of men defending their homes and their freedom.

"A victory for Hitler is a deep damnation for Americans.

"These things are pertinent to say in this address because a living religion is rooted utterly and finally in the conviction that might does not make right It seeks value which cannot be established by planes or tanks. It will accept no peace where there is no justice.

"A living religion looks beyond things altogether. It believes in God even if it refrains from defining him, therefore, it cannot be indifferent to the denial of spiritual values which is inherent in the German theory of conquest and the philosophy of the corporate state.

"Never has religion depended so much on teaching and teachers as in this hour. A living religion is not conformity nor is it habit. Neither acceptance of a fixed creed nor faithful observance of religious rites is in itself religion. A living religion is a seeking for God with the mind as well as with the heart."

R. I. Wire-Tapping Inquiry Started by U. S. Senate Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Throwing the entire responsibility for wire-tapping in Rhode Island on the Republican shoulders of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony, also a Republican, told a Senate investigating committee here today that he had not been informed of such activities.

He charged that representatives of the Governor had interviewed staff members of New York's District Attorney Thomas F. Dewey about the technique of modern investigating, and that the wire-tapping episode had followed.

Mr. Jackvony, the first witness to appear before the sub-committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Tom Stewart (D) Tennessee, presiding, testified that as soon as he had been informed by J. Howard McGrath, United States Attorney in Rhode Island, on Nov. 29, 1939, that his wires were tapped he looked into the matter because "I came to the conclusion that somebody was trying to get something on somebody else."

Through the efforts of the State Police in tracing down the listening posts of the tapped wires in Mr. Jackvony's house and in the residence of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, the Attorney General learned of the Bielaski detective agency and went to New York to interview Frank B. Bielaski, head of the agency.

Mr. Jackvony said he was informed by Mr. Bielaski that his wires were tapped "for my benefit" because "certain people had accused me of protecting gambling in Rhode Island." Mr. Jackvony said Mr. Bielaski pledged himself to turn over all his evidence to the Attorney General, if Mr. Jackvony would promise to make no inquiry as to who had engaged him to do the work.

Mr. Bielaski, the Attorney General continued, stated that the money came from "someone outside of Rhode Island."

Under questioning by Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine, Mr. Jackvony declared that "frankly I have no opinion" as to whether or not wire-tapping is illegal under Rhode Island law. Mr. Jackvony asserted, however, that the effect of wire tapping upon the Attorney General's office was illegal under common law.

Accompanying Mayor McCoy from Pawtucket was Vincent Hourigan, Inspector of Police.

Two inspectors of police from Providence were also called: John Murphy and Edmund Crowley. From New York the committee called Vincent J. Flanders of the wire division of the New York City Fire Department and Charles J. Brown, an electrical expert.

Only one New Englander is on the investigating committee—Senator White of Maine. Others include: Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana; Harry H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, and Chandler Gurney (R) of South Dakota.

Background of the Rhode Island wire tapping case is this:

Governor Vanderbilt, early in his administration, sought to investigate charges of election frauds and corruption in Pawtucket. The probe was initiated by Attorney General Jackvony, who subsequently was aided by Mr. Goring, his special appointee.

It became necessary, the Governor says, to abet the Attorney General's office with the Bielaski agency, engaged by Mr. Goring and paid for by the Governor out of personal funds. The Bielaski agency used wire-tapping. A report that Mr. Jackvony would not seriously press the Pawtucket case because of "certain connections" led to his personal wires being tapped. But the Governor states this particular tap was never used.

Meanwhile the Department of Justice, acting through the United States Attorney in Rhode Island, Mr. McGrath, initiated a probe into wire-tapping. The case reached the grand jury when it was withdrawn because, the Attorney General of the United States explained, wire-tapping was — until recently — a method approved by the Department of Justice, and a private agency could hardly be prosecuted for something the Government condoned.

However, the grand jury proceedings revealed the Governor's connection with the case and he readily admitted his activity, stating he paid the Bielaski agency out of his own pocket, defending wire-tapping as a "usual method of getting information and obtaining the leads," and asserting that the situation in Pawtucket was "the most vicious and vital problem" with which he has had to cope.

Boys' Environment Stressed

"Improvement of home life, broadening of schooling, and integration of all our social agencies are needed to create an environment influence which will produce sturdy character under our modern conditions," declared Ernst Hermann, Dean of Boston's Sargent School of Physical Education, as the featured speaker this afternoon at the 34th annual convention of Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.

While declaring that "physical activities are not the only means through which we can develop character," Dean Hermann stressed the Spartan thesis as voiced by Prof. Earnest Hooton, of Harvard University: "Neither a sound mind nor intelligent action is compatible with an unsound body."

Aiming his remarks at gymnasium classes in schools as well as at after-school programs of such groups as the Boys' Clubs, the speaker held that "character-building through physical activities in childhood is of extreme importance, since it is based on our knowledge that character is developed through 'doing.'"

Importance of Play

Dr. Hermann recalled the recent shift of emphasis in physical education to a point where "play shows the educational significance of spontantous interest," whereas in the past, "physical education as chiefly to serve the physiologiical needs of children during sedentary school periods."

Lauding the present function of play, he said "we have been made conscious of the fact that interest is the greatest educator and motivator we have."

This shift in emphasis has been followed, he recalled, by awareness of "social values of play—particularly of co-operative play; in other words, of the social value of our great games and sports.

"With this," he continued, "we became conscious, too, of the fact that sports and games developed sportsmanship, character, leadership, etc."

Explaining that "every boy possesses creative potentialities which must be developed," Dr. Hermann praised play for its answer to "creative instinct and the need for creative activity."

Solving Problems

He urged the 600 delegates at the Hotel Statler to nurture the development of physical education, including such phases as games and handicraft, as an aid to solve current problems arising from the changes in family life, from the nature of country and city life, and from increasing leisure due to shorter working hours."

A "sportsmanship luncheon" was sponsored by the convention today for sports writers and athletes in this area.

Interviewed today, Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the Boys' Club, who presided at a "Get Acquainted Dinner" last night, pointed to the "gratifying" growth of the movement. In its first annual report, 1907, there were 11 clubs, eight being in Massachusetts; as of January 1, 1940, there were 348 member clubs in 194 cities in 37 states, with 295,732 boys enrolled, Mr. Bates said.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Rebecca," starring Joan Fontaine, and Laurence Olivier. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. Also "Rancho Grande," with Gene Autry. 4:20, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Pinocchio." 3:35, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 2:10, 5:30, 8:50. Also "Ma He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown and Constance Moore. 4:15, 7:40.

Fenway—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Harry Baur in "Rasputin." 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20. Also Disney's "Fox Hunt." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Alias the Deacon," with Bob Burns, Micha Auer and Dennis O'Keefe. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Typhoon," starring Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Modern—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 9:45 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
Jack Benny and Rochester in "Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler, 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon." 9:45 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:30. Also "The Awful Truth," with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45.

Scollay—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also "The Light of Western Stars." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Clouds," "Drunk Driving," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," "Twins in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
George Raft and Joan Bennett in "The House Across the Bay." 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also Merle Oberon in "Over the Moon." 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Tremont—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Also "The Rains Came," with Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy and George Brent. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Man with 9 Lives" (horror film). 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," with Peter Lorre, 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:35.

Telepix—
Nazi invasions; "Drunk Driving"; Holland; Fashion Forecast; sports; cartoons; and 30-minute news digest.

Uptown—
"Adventure in Diamonds," 2:40, 5:50, 8:55. Also "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan and Humphrey Bogart. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

University—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 3, 6:20, 9:30. Also Jackie Cooper in "Seventeen." 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Recital by piano students of Norine Robards, 8:15.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Musical program by Barbara Greenough, soprano; Elizabeth Auld and Eleanor Rile, pianists, 8:15.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Walther's Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" ..... Wagner
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree, Variations and Fugue of an old English Tune ..... Weinberger
Spanish Rhapsody ..... Braggiotti
Coronation Scene from "Boris Godunov" ..... Moussorgsky
Fray and Braggiotti
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Fray and Braggiotti
Bach Goes to Town ..... Alec Templeton
Fifth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Dance program—Madame Maria Paporello Ballet, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock, guidance tour on Mediaeval Art by Miss Maginnis.

Dance

Hans Wiener Studio—
Hans Wiener Workshop and Studio recital, 4.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Drop Reported In Business Of Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Although the commerce of the Port of Boston last week fell below the levels of the corresponding week of a year ago, the week was still a good average one under existing conditions, according to figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Fluctuations of this sort are to be expected in the week-to-week figures, it was stated, because of disruption of shipping schedules. Ships come into this port from overseas in groups separated by periods when practically no arrivals are recorded, with the result that figures are high one week and low the next.

But the fiscal year's business is well ahead of a year ago, offering a brighter criterion of port business on the week-to-week figure, the statistical tabulation shows. Duties collected this fiscal year are nearly $10,000,000 ahead of a year ago, with more than six weeks left before the fiscal year ends.

Wool receipts in the same period are well over twice as heavy.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending May 18, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consmpn	$2,393,779	$3,262,111
Imports for warehse	354,883	743,688
Withdrawn from whse for consmpn	491,043	731,632
Duties collected	480,060	593,705
Wool Imports (lbs.)	412,314	1,101,000
	Fiscal Year July 1 to May 18	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	129,493,224	55,174,845
Duties collected	$20,654,117	$19,969,923

Flood Damages Dam in Vermont

RUTLAND, Vt., May 21 (AP)—The Carvers Falls dam of the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation in West Haven, near the New York State border, which was partially washed out in the flood of March 29, was further damaged by high water early today.

Highway traffic returned to normal after a three-inch rainfall of yesterday afternoon and last night caused landslides and closed the main cross-state highway to White River Junction and to Whitehall, N. Y. Families in the low sections of this city, who were removed from their homes last night, returned this morning as the water receded.

Blackstone Valley to Meet Labor Influx With New Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21—Faced with an acute housing shortage when thousands of new residents come to the Blackstone Valley, where they will work in plants, which formerly centered in Providence, local realtors moved today to meet the condition with a big construction program.

The Vesta Underwear Company, the National Ring Traveler Company, and the J. C. Hall Company are to bring more that 2,000 new workers, and smaller concerns, employing from 100 to 300 hands, are reported ready to take over smaller space in properties in this City and Central Falls.

In connection with the campaign to provide homes, Rhode Island's first Federal Housing Administration low-cost home development was launched last week on a section of the Binford Plat in Pawtucket, W. Gordon Bennett, State Director of the Administration makes known.

The developer, Clifford E. Smiley of this city, plans an initial group of 20 houses, which will sell at $3,700 to $3,800. Ground already has been broken for three of the dwellings. It is expected that all of the proposed structures will be completed by the end of the coming summer.

Although the new plants are expected to begin operations here next month, the full quota of workers is not expected before the autumn, it is explained.

Fifteen of the homes will be designed to sell, complete with 50x 100-foot lot, at $3,700. Five will be priced at $3,800.

Practically the same plan will be used for all, except that the $3,800 dwellings will have two dormers, allowing for the finishing of attic rooms at additional expense.

Each of the dwellings will have four rooms and bath. On the ground-floor will be living-room, two bedroms, and a kitchen. Dining facilities are provided in the kitchen. The attic contains space for two additional rooms. Each house will have a warm-air heating system.

In addition to the $3,700-$3,800 houses, Mr. Smiley plans to build five five-room dwellings to sell at $4,300.

Mr. Bennett points out that under FHA terms, it will be possible to sell the $3,700 properties for a $400 down payment and a $3,300 FHA-insured 25-year mortgage. Monthly payments would be approximately $25, including taxes and fire insurance.

A $400 down payment would also suffice for a $3,800 house but monthly payments would be about $26.

It was explained that the first phase of the development will be largely experimental to determine whether there is as great a demand for low-cost homes or rented tenements. If there is as strong a demand for owned-homes as the realtors believe there is in the district, definite plans have been made for more of the homes of the type that are already under construction.

Mr Bennett pointed out that the locations have been approved by the FHA and that they meet all requirements as to street conditions, sewers, where possible, transportation, schools, churches and shopping districts.

Quincy Flag Case Going Into Court

Attorney Joseph Sugarman, counsel for Miss Elizabeth Graham, Quincy school teacher who was dismissed by the School Committee for her refusal to participate in the flag salute, has declared that he will take the case to court.

Mr. Sugarman said that the action of the School Committee was an act of intolerance not in keeping with American principles. "The stand taken by members of the Jehovah's Witnesses is certainly not dangerous to the public safety or morals of the community nor is it a challenge to the Government," Mr. Sugarman said.

Miss Graham, who contended that the action of the School Committee was unconstitutional, was dismissed despite a petition said to have been signed by 200 persons urging postponement of action until the Supreme Court of the United States had reviewed a similar case pending in Pennsylvania. Mr. Sugarman stated that if necessary he would take Miss Graham's case to the Supreme Court.

London Newspaper Man Is Chief Press Officer

LONDON (AP)—W. Lints Smith, former manager of the London Times, has been appointed chief press and public relations officer in the reorganized Ministry of Information.

New Markets Stressed For Trade Week

Although shipping schedules are upset by the European War, and the trade routes of the world are so altered and readjusted as to be hardly recognized, the attention of the entire United States is to be drawn to the importance of world trade throughout this week. For it is National Foreign Trade Week, first observed throughout the country in 1935.

Boston's observance took a preliminary start with short radio talks by prominent shipping men, and officials of the Government and civic organizations, starting with Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, last Thursday night. Window displays, too, of New England products that are commonly shipped in foreign trade are seen in the business and shopping districts.

Wednesday noon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce a luncheon will be held, sponsored by the Maritime Association, Port Authority, Foreign Commerce Club, Propeller Club, Boston Marine Society, and the Foreign Trade Committee of the Chamber, in recognition of foreign trade, of National Maritime Day, and as a testimonial to Capt. George E Eaton, recently retired from a career in the United States Lighthouse Service. H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of Shipbuilders, will be the speaker.

All New England joins in the observance, however, with a dinner meeting at the Crown Hotel, Providence, Monday, sponsored by the Foreign Trade Committee of the Providence, R. I., Chamber of Commerce. Speakers were Robert H. Patchin, Vice-President of W. R. Grace & Co., and George E. Quisenberry, vice-president of Business Publishers International Corporation.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting in Worcester, under the auspices of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

Increased Guard For State Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 21—Alleged deficiencies in Massachsetts defenses were cited last night by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, at a dinner given in his honor by the Essex Club, a County Republican group. The Governor mentioned that the State has only 16 three-inch anti-aircraft guns, as compared to 3,000 guarding Britain's Firth of Forth, and he urged that the State's mechanized force be increased to 50 or even 100 brigades. Further, he said only one National Guardsman in seven has a gas mask, and that the 26th Division needs three times as many motorized units as it now has.

Representative George J. Bates predicted that there would be a naval force in the Atlantic Ocean within two years to protect New England "against anything that can happen." He noted that the U. S. fleet is now in the Pacific, and that there is nothing worthy of the name to defend this section. He expressed the opinion that the naval base proposed for Narragansett Bay would soon be approved in Congress.

Smith Summer Course In Music to Offer M. A.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — For the first time since its founding in 1929, the Smith College Summer School of Music will offer a graduate course of study leading to the degree of Master of Arts in the fields of music literature or composition. This course will be added to the regular curriculum, which is designed to afford intensive summer study in various phases of music. Wilson T. Moog, professor of music at Smith College, will continue as Director, and classes will be in session from June 24 to August 3 at Sage Hall, music building at Smith.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, May 22

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:15 p. m.—Harvard Glee Club Concert.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards. Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How does Your Garden Grow? Garden Maintenance."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Folk Songs"; School Choir. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Vanity Fair," serial drama. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Germany by ABC." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Hollywood Looks Back

20th Century-Fox

Alice Faye

As Lillian Russell in the film of that name coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

'Rasputin' in French

The Arts in Boston

The story of Rasputin and his career, in the years in Russia preceding and during the early part of the World War, has been told several times on the screen. It is not a pretty story. In the French version now at the Fine Arts it might be considered largely as an opportunity for display of the varied acting ability of Harry Baur in the role of the uncouth peasant monk who rose to a position of influence in the Tsarist regime and finally was murdered.

The present film is based on a novel, "Tragédie Imperiale," by Alfred Neumann. To a considerable degree it follows previous accounts as it relates Rasputin's growing power, suggests the orgies which marked his path, and recounts the prolonged details of his assassination. It tells again of the position which he acquired in the family of the Tsar, and concludes with the tragic end of the Romanoffs which he had said would follow his own downfall. To some extent, an effort has now been made to set forth some sympathetic qualities, though he could hardly be expected to become a sympathetic figure.

Mr. Baur acts the part with vigor and abundant resource. Most of the emphasis of the film is directed toward him. Pierre Richard Willm tends to theatricalize the role of Kourloff, who is now made the center of the plot for killing Rasputin. Marcelle Chantal is the Tsarina and Jean Worms a quietly dignified Tsar. Carine Nelson, Martial Rebe, and Jany Holt are among those in the cast. Marcel L'Hebier directed. **E. F. M.**

Textile and Plastic Use Seen For Vermont Milk and Wood

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 21 — Vermont is exploring the possibility of turning its waste and surplus products into channels of manufactured usefulness. While on the one hand a State-sponsored commission is studying the practicability of manufacturing casein from surplus milk for use in new textile processes, on the other, interest is being shown by wood plant operators in the manufacture of plastics from waste woods. Both groups are reported to be showing progress, although it may be several years before the processes being studied are given practical application.

Under the direction of Prof. Douglas E. Howes, research in the use of waste woods is carried on at Norwich University, for which the last session of the General Assembly made an appropriation of $10,000. Studies in the processing of surplus milk are being pursued by the State Chemurgic Commission, of which Joseph Winterbotham, Jr., of Burlington, is the chairman.

One of the most pressing problems of Vermont's extensive dairy industry is disposal of surplus or class B milk. With the advent of a new textile process making use of casein, manufactured from milk, State dairymen have pinned their hopes to the possibility that a whole new outlet for the milk surplus may be opened up.

It is believed that research may start a whole new era of expansion; and paralleling industrial growth would be, also, they say, an increase in dairy business, which is the backlog of prosperity in Vermont. The State has hundreds of small wood-working plants which are interested in the study of plastics. Use of waste woods has long been a problem, and recent conferences of wood plant operators indicate that interest is being taken in the movement.

Age Assistance Reduced

Notice has gone to town and city officials that beginning July 1 the State Old-Age Assistance Department will be unable to make new grants to the aged needy or to approve any increase in assistance to current recipients. This is due to a reduction of $50,000 in the funds made available by the General Assembly for the second year of the biennial period. The department expresses the hope, however, that applications will be filed as usual, in order that "the next Legislature may have a true picture of the requirements." A statement released by W. Arthur Simpson, Director of Old-Age Assistance, shows that the average monthly grant in Vermont has increased from $15 per month in March, 1939, to about $16 per month at present.

Assistance cases number about 5,500 persons, requiring monthly expenditures of $88,000. Last year the department spent $1,114,000, with an administrative expense of less than four per cent.

Support for Dewey

Delegates from Vermont towns and cities will meet here Friday for the Republican State Convention. Interest in the capital centers about two matters—whether there will be deviation from the old policy of sending an unpledged delegation to the National Convention, and the election of members.

Republican leaders seem certain that the delegation will be unpledged, although they expect a move, headed by Judge Ernest E. Moore, of Ludlow, to be made to instruct the delegation to support Thomas E. Dewey, for the presidential nomination. Should this fail, it is expected that an attempt will be made to obtain convention endorsement for Dewey without obligation. Congressman Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, minority leader in the U. S. House f Representatives, will be the keyote speaker.

Law on Religion Held Illegal

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—Although recognizing "the probability of excesses and abuses" in the exercise of religious freedom, the Supreme Court held unconstitutional yesterday a Connecticut law requiring solicitors for religious causes to obtain permits.

The statute in question required the Secretary of the Public Welfare Council to determine, when a solicitor applied for a permit, whether his cause was actually a religious one and, if not, to reject the application. The Court termed this provision "censorship."

Newton Cantwell and his two sons, Russell and Jesse, who asserted that they were ordained ministers, had refused to apply for a permit to solicit funds on the ground, their counsel said, that to do so would be an "insult to Almighty God and result in their eternal destruction."

In addition, Jesse was convicted of a breach of the peace as a result of playing a phonograph record on a New Haven street before two Roman Catholics to whom he sought to sell books. The record attacked the Roman Catholic Church as a "racket," a "wicked power," and "fraud and deception."

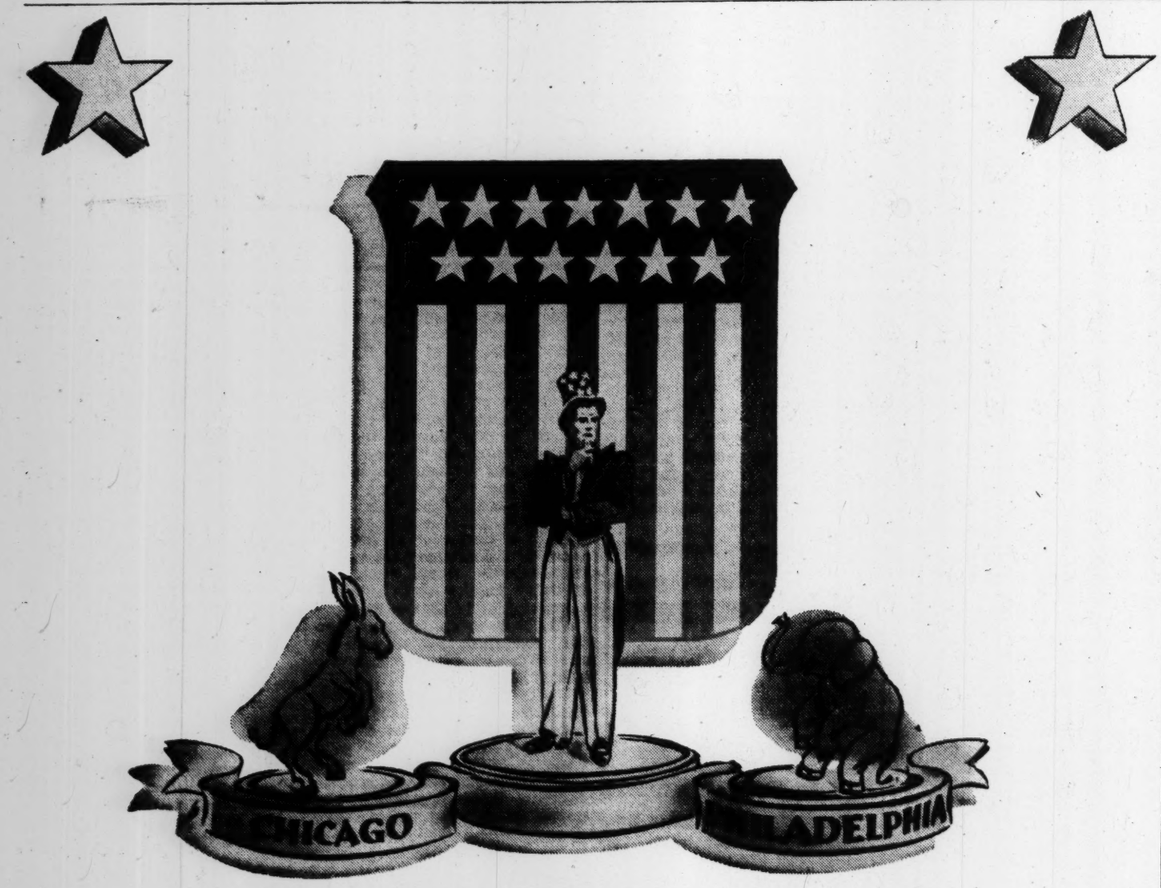
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

690kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Quarter recital	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00 Elliott's Melodies	European news	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Music in the Air"	Will Osborne's Orch.	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Hour: records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News: Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European News Summary	Music: Speaker	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Salon orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Nothing but the	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.:	Alfred Wallenstein's	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Truth": drama	with Ezra Stone	sketch	"Symphonic Strings"	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	War news from France	Jim and His Texas
8:45 Heirs"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	comment	Ramblers
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Jane Addams"	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30 "Professor Quiz":	'National Maritime Day':	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45 questions; answers	roundtable	Molly": music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Gunther, news	Bob Hope program: va-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Wendell L. Willkie,	Roy Shield's Revue	riety	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30 talk	"Tropical Moods"	"Uncle Walter's Doc-	Address by Frank E.	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	house": drama; music	Gannett	Davis & Schwegler Or
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:30 Larry Clinton's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ted Weems' Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:45 Larry Clinton's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ted Weems' Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "About Us"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Eddie Lee	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	'Breakfast Club": solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	Speakers
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Stepmother"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	M. Porter, soprano
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister": sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Richt to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Voices Three"	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook": weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Elsie Groas, organist
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall of the	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Ramona Presents"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air": transcriptions	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Maritime Day program:	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	speakers	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Song Stylist"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Mass. Music Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Religious service
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Cardinals baseball game	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Harvard Guardian	Gus Steck's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Popular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Salon Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	"Easy Does It"	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	Hollywood Playhouse:	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15 the Lads	swing recordings	dramatization	Club": R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	"Where Are You From":	"Sweet Music"
8:45 drama; War news	Done?": quiz program	calists; orchestra	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	"Home on the Land"
9:00 Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet":	Fred Allen Show: Merry	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 music; Ethel Bar-	mystery drama	Macs; Portland Hoffa;	"This War"	cal Album"
9:30 rymore and Sabu	This Man's Army	Allen Ari Players; in-	"Serenade for Strings"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 in "Daisy Mayme"	This Man's Army	terview; orchestra	"Serenade for Strings"	cal Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Gunther, news	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Sen. Bridges, N. H.	Network program	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30 "Musico": song title	"Front Line Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	"Roosevelt for Peace":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:45 guessing game	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Gov. A. H. James, Pa.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:30 Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:45 Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ted Weems' Orchestra	News Service



WHO WILL RUN—AND WHY

In June and July the two major political parties choose the candidates you will vote for next November. Because of the importance of the issues involved, The Christian Science Monitor is sending its best political analysts and writers to both the Philadelphia and Chicago Conventions. These men and women, trained to see through the partisan smoke of battle and report events in their true significance, will be writing daily in the Monitor during the conventions. To be sure to follow their stories, we recommend use of the coupon below; from now until election you will appreciate the Monitor's sound comment.

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Decision on Political Plums Placed in Mayor Tobin's Lap

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today was considering a City Council proposal quite routine in appearance but actually involving an ingenious scheme to increase the patronage of City Councilors—a plan which had a stormy but interesting voyage through the City Council executive session yesterday.

The discussion revolved around the oft-discussed and much-questioned duties of the City Messenger, a proposal to regularize the lunch hours of Council attachés, and what to do with a vacant $3,250 position as assistant to the Messenger. The position, held until recently by the late William J. Walsh, furnished the basis for the patronage project.

Recently during informal discussions among Councilors concerning this plum, someone hit upon the happy idea of not filling it permanently at all, but rather allotting successive two-week terms to the Councilors in turn. Thus each Councilor could give a constituent a job for a fortnight at $62.50 a week.

Unexpected Snag Struck

Councilor William J. Galvin of Charlestown, president of the body and originator of the idea, drew up a schedule, and made the first appointment upon suggestion of Councilor James M. Langan last week.

But storms lay ahead. The sponsors indiscreetly failed to apprise some of their colleagues, whose names were far down on the list, of this arrangement. Consequently, when the proponents sought to ratify the idea with an innocent-looking order yesterday, they struck a snag.

Their order read: "Ordered, that the President of the Boston City Council be authorized to appoint temporary help to the position of Assistant Messenger until the position is filled permanently."

Here let it be recorded that the City Messenger has not only the assistant, but an assistant assistant. He also has another assistant, who is in charge of documents. His duties are to attend Council meetings, do the Council's bookkeeping, keep city documents, and take care of the city's flags and flagstaffs. He also ropes off streets for parades and answers the phones in the Council Chamber. To answer phones there are also two clerks and two stenographers; and raising and lowering the flags is let to a private contractor at $5 a day per flag.

Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase wanted to know how long it was proposed to fill the position with temporary help. Nobody seemed to know.

"This assistant," Councilor Henry L. Shattuck observed, "hasn't much to do except to turn up one afternoon a week to attend Council meetings and collect papers and resolutions from members. I think we could get along without any appointment at all."

Councilor James S. Coffey retorted that the phone service was terrible. Frequently, he said, he does not receive calls coming to him on telephones in the Council Chambers. "We need a new assistant now!" Councilor William F. Hurley ejaculated warmly. He had introduced the order, by arrangement with Mr. Galvin.

"I was in here the other day and couldn't get any stationery because everybody was out to lunch," complained Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb.

"When I needed a document in a hurry the other day everybody was out except this temporary assistant, and he got it for me," added Councilor John B. Kelley.

"Gentlemen, it's the same old question we've had for two years," interposed Councilor William A. Carey. "What we need is a luncheon schedule for these employees."

This suggestion was ignored.

Seniority Issue Raised

"I feel we should promote the two assistants who are next in line," said Councilor Thomas E. Linehan. "It isn't fair to put temporary appointees ahead of these men."

Councilor Shattuck and others agree. There was protest from some, however, and the question was postponed.

"When we do make a permanent appointment?" Councilor Chase suggested; "let's get an expert stenographer—somebody who can take shorthand and type."

This was received in silence.

The Council finally adopted an order as redrafted upon advice of Assistant City Clerk John B. Hynes calling for transfer of the remainder of the $3,250 appropriation to the "temporary employees" item, and authorizing President Galvin to make the appointments as scheduled. This transfer must be approved by the Mayor, so now it's up to him.

Pausing to Admire

By a Staff Photographer

Open Garden Day at Chestnut Hill

Mrs. Harry Eldridge (left) of Albany, N. Y., and Mrs. Richard G. Norris, a Chestnut Hill member of the Junior League, visit Mrs. Edwin S. Webster's grounds on Hammond Street

Board Named to Speed Up Defense Work in Bay State

Appointment of a Massachusetts Industrial Committee for Defense to eliminate possible "bottlenecks" which might impede aviation production and to place the State's facilities on a basis to provide the strongest assistance in carrying out the national defense program, was announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The Committee is composed of John F. Tinsley of Worcester, President of Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Howell M. Cabot of Needham, Chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission; and Crocker Snow, State Director of Aviation.

Members of Committee

This Committee was asked by Governor Saltonstall to make an inventory of Massachusetts facilities to discover bottlenecks which might hold up production and to determine the needs for co-ordinating supplies of skilled workers, plant facilities, and the like. The group was asked to develop a concrete plan by which Massachusetts may provide the greatest assistance in developing the national defense program.

The Governor, in a letter to these men, said:

"As Governor of the Commonwealth I wish to direct all possible efforts of the State toward carrying out the national defense program, which I am confident our citizens support 100 per cent. In time of emergency, Massachusetts has always been in the forefront and pledges herself to do her utmost for our conutry now.

Industrial Problems

"If we are even to approach speed and efficiency in carrying out an adequate defense program, we must overcome certain industrial problems that already exist. Our production has not in many lines been geared up to it. After informal conferences, I am convinced that the Commonwealth can be of help in co-ordinating facilities and efforts. For instance, I understand there are certain 'bottlenecks' in aviation production, or cases where there are not enough plants to turn out certain vital parts. This holds up the entire line. There are some plants that could manufacture defense materials, but don't know just how to go about it.

"Massachusetts," he continued, "has all the resources for doing a magnificent industrial job. She also has unsurpassed technical, educational, and natural resources for training the men who will be needed to fly planes, to service them, and in other ways to keep them safely in the air."

War's Effects Seen Far-Flung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21—Warfare is being waged on a scale so vast that no people on earth can escape its consequences, the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, S. T. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, declared today at the State convention of his Church.

For this reason, he said, "those who like ourselves have claimed immunity through distance shall taste in time its bitter fruits."

Bishop Perry added, "At this moment when Christian communities, in countries bound to us by long and sacred ties are threatened with annihilation, it is our duty as Christian citizens to bring them speedily all the material resources in our power."

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Harvard '17 Advises '40 On War Issue

Fatherly counsel on the duty of a citizen to bear arms is offered to "the young men of Harvard" by "some of the older men of Harvard," 34 members of the class of 1917, in an open letter to the students published today in the undergraduate daily Crimson.

The alumni letter, written and signed over the recent week end at a meeting of Harvard Clubs in New York, was occasioned by the declaration of 500 students that they were determined "never, under any circumstances, to follow in the footsteps of the students of 1917."

The students' statement was made in the form of a petition to President Roosevelt, of which the first copy was stolen. A second copy, with the same message, was circulated yesterday and today, and already bears more than 150 signatures, according to its sponsors.

"We are Harvard men who know what war is like," the older men write to the younger. "Yet, knowing and fearing war, we believe as we did in 1917, that if war comes it is a man's part to help finish it. Knowing war as men-at-arms, we know that there are times when a country's safety depends on men who have made themselves ready, spiritually and technically, for leadership in its armed forces."

Describing the attitude of students who answered the call to battle in 1917, the letter continues: "Because they believed—as some people still do—that the job they had taken in hand was worth doing, they went about it in a workmanlike way. . . .

"There may well be a bigger job to do—for all of us—within the measurable future. . . . The ultimate personal obligation of a citizen admits of no debate."

In reply, the Crimson asserts that the petition which occasioned the alumni letter "is not an ironbound pacifist ukase. Behind it is the reasoned conviction that the way in which America drifted toward war in those years [1914-17] was unintelligent and unworthy of our nation. . . . The men who put their names to the petition are determined that blindness, hysteria, and selfishness shall not dominate our thinking again."

Paths of Brookline Estates Invite Visitors

Garden gates swung wide today in Chestnut Hill as 13 private gardens were opened to the public. Spring in its loveliest patterns of blossoms took a bow before Garden Club visitors and others, as they sauntered enthusiastically through shady nature paths, in sunken gardens and herb gardens, and over sloping flower-bordered lawns.

The tour included the estates of Mrs. Edwin W. Webster on Hammond Street, Mrs. Robert W. Sayles on Hammond Street, Mrs. Henry Greenough on Worthington Road, Mrs. Clement Houghton on Suffolk Road, Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall on Chestnut Hill Road, Mrs. C. F. Wallace on Essex Road, Mrs. Charles F. Rowley on Middlesex Road, Mrs. Harold C. Sears on Circuit Road, Mrs. J. Bromwell Baker on Crafts Road, Mrs. Osborne Howes on Woodland Road, Mrs. Ernest B. Dane on Heath Street, Mrs. John H. Harwood on Dudley Street, Brookline, and Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, Faulkner Farm, Jamaica Plain.

Wetness under foot proved no deterrent to the guests, who strolled through moist trails and over dewy lawns in a richly rewarded quest for beauty. Apple trees were in full blossom. Tulips stood straight in all stages of growth from tightest buds to the wide spreading petals of a flower that has all but gone.

Even before the appointed opening hour of 11 o'clock, eager visitors were on their pilgrimage, and the constantly increasing tide had to be stemmed at each entrance as tickets were produced for the necessary punchings.

A buffet luncheon was served on the estate of Mrs. Webster from 12 to 2 o'clock. The committee providing the luncheon was headed by Mrs. Henry B. Prout; she was assisted by Mrs. Orrin G. Wood, Mrs. Frank Sawtell, Mrs. Gilbert Horrax, Mrs. Richard Stetson, Mrs. St. John Morgan and Mrs. Colket Caner.

Herb gardens were of especial interest, and the herb plot on Mrs. Sayles' estate attracted much attention, as did the nature trail through which visitors were guided in orderly procession by labelled arrows. The sunken garden, also, claimed its share of exclamations, as did the modest pansy plot, which led the visitor down to a sloping lawn bordered with tulips and other spring flowers at the "perfect" stage between bud and full bloom.

Assisting Mrs. Webster as hostesses were Mrs. William Elery, Mrs. Chandler Hovey Jr., and Mrs. Robert B. Choate.

Mrs. Houghton was assisted in conducting visitors about her premises by Mrs. James Colt, Mrs. Morrill Wiggin, Mrs. John Howard and Mrs. John Leland.

Boston Red Cross Coffers Fill

With contributions flowing in from all quarters, the Red Cross Relief Fund campaign pushes on unremittingly toward that still distant goal of $300,000. Donations from $1 up to several thousands have displayed again the instant and generous response of Bostonians to the call for aid.

Reporting that many contributions of $100, $200, $300, and $500 had been received, J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the campaign, appealed to workers for speed in order that the funds necessary to bring substantial relief to the distressed people of Europe may be raised quickly.

The second in a series of noonday rallies was held at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common today where speakers described the plight of civilians in the war-torn countries, and urged immediate response to the Red Cross appeal. Speakers included the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., of Weston College; John B. Mattson, Finnish Consul in Boston; Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. Richard Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge and member of Congress, presided.

At the old Courthouse in Pemberton Square another rally was held almost simultaneously. Here Chief Justice Fred T. Field of the Supreme Court presided, and Lawrence Coolidge, General Vice-Chairman of the drive, and Charles S. O'Connor, Clerk of the Supreme Court, addressed the Court House employees.

Topping the list of business contributions received to date was a donation of $5,000 from William Filene's Sons Company. The Boston office of the United Fruit Company has donated $2,500, the Draper Top Company gave $500, and Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc., gave $250. In the personal gifts division four new contributions of $1,000 each have been received.

Gaspar G. Bacon, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the French and British Relief Funds, expressed the hope that the American Red Cross appeal would receive a generous response. He also presented an urgent appeal for the American Hospital in Paris, which, he said, is a particular and vital need. "The hospital is taxed to the utmost, and in immediate and desperate need of funds," Mr. Bacon declared.

Bargaining Rights Declared Assured by High Court Finding

Protection of the bargaining rights of employees from being destroyed by the obstructive tactics of an employer, is insured in yesterday's decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Bradford Dyeing Associaciation of Bradford, R. I., Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston, commented today.

This is the first Supreme Court decision reviewing any case on its merits arising from the Labor Board's New England office.

The only prior case that reached the Supreme Court from here concerned the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company at Fore River, Mass., in which the Supreme Court ruled that the Labor Board could not be enjoined. The decision was the first handed down by the Court on the injunction issue, and stopped the wave of injunctions over the country that the Labor Board had been contending with.

Discussing yesterday's decision, Dr. Myers, who handled the Bradford as well as the Bethlehem cases, said:

"In 1937 the union in the Bradford company had a clear majority of the employees signed up. They were willing to go to a consent election to determine the bargaining agency, but the company refused.

"The company felt that by fighting, it could liquidate the union, and it set up a company union.

"Through the continued opposition of the company, the textile workers' union was not able to function effectively. Many employees lost interest in it. The company then argued that the fact that its employees had formed a company union showed that they no longer wanted the textile workers' union.

"The Labor Board, however, found that the company union was dominated by the employer in violation of the statute.

"The Supreme Court has now ruled that three years of litigation such as occurred in this case cannot be utilized by an employer to make the National Labor Relations Act null and void."

The Court yesterday ordered the company to bargain collectively with the union without holding an election. Originally the union was a local of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, now the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The decision also stated that the power of the courts was merely to review the procedure of the labor board and if due process had been followed and if the evidence supported the Board's decision, the court had no right to reverse the Board. This is not new ground.

The first Federal Circuit Court in Boston was overruled by the Supreme Court in yesterday's findings. The court here had declared an election of Bradford employees necessary to designate the bargaining unit. The original decision in the First Circuit Court was rendered by a different group of judges than are now sitting.

Roosevelt Gets Indorsements

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21 (AP)—The adoption by many Democratic caucuses and conventions of resolutions pledging outright support to the re-election of President Roosevelt or endorsing his Administration gave added impetus today to the third term movement in Connecticut.

The State-wide caucuses and conventions held yesterday named nearly 1,100 delegates to the State Convention which in turn will name the National Convention delegates. Of that number, more than a third were chosen in communities which either pledged their delegates to the President or endorsed his policies.

Recently, the Party's State Committee formally endorsed Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

Largest of the blocs of delegates pledged to the president in yesterday's meetings was that from New Haven, which will send 73 delegates to the state conclave.

Some towns pledged their delegates to the State Convention at Hartford June 3 and 4 to vote for a National Convention delegation instructed for the President; most left their delegates untied, but adopted resolutions warmly indorsing the Roosevelt record and program.

Generally coupled with the Roosevelt resolutions were indorsements of Senator Francis T. Maloney for renomination.

The senatorial nomination will be made at the June convention, when the National delegation of 16 is named. The delegates will reassemble later in the summer to nominate the state ticket.

Weather Bureau Bill Is Advanced

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The House approved yesterday legislation to provide additional weather forecasting facilities for New England. A bill was passed and sent to the Senate to authorize appropriation of $50,000 for additional personnel and facilities at the Boston Weather Bureau, to establish a district forecast center there.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told the House Agriculture Committee that "the need for more extensive local advices in the New England area is recognized and it is expected that provision can eventually be made for organizing New England into a separate forecast district with headquarters at Boston or other suitable center."

Free Milk Fund Receives $1,500

The Boston Elementary School Teachers Club has presented the School Committee with a check for $1,500 for the milk fund to give free milk to undernourished children.

The public schools of Boston will open for the autumn session next September 12, the Committee has decided.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The American Youth Hostels' First 'Community' School

Where Boys and Girls Experience Useful Co-operative Living in an Informal Atmosphere of Learning

By Jeannette B. Moulton
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Meredith, N. H.

Off in the foothills of the White Mountains, not far from Lake Winnepesaukee, within the limits of Meredith, New Hampshire, stands a rambling old farmhouse which this year has been converted into a thriving "community" school. Here students of high school age may live and work and have fun together while they carry on their regular studies. Founded under the auspices of the American Youth Hostels, the school combines the desire for naturally motivated learning, in both practical and academic fields, with the Hostel ideals of comradeship, cooperation, healthy activity, and appreciation of the world and its people.

Not long ago I had the opportunity of spending several days actually living at this school, taking part in the regular activities, studying along with the community group. It was a gusty February afternoon when I arrived, and after a wintry drive through the New Hampshire hills, I certainly appreciated the warmth from a deep-charred fireplace with its heap of flaming logs! And all about the fire a vigorous group of boys and girls, some in ski togs, some in dungarees, gathered to toast their fingers after an afternoon of skiing, or horse-back riding or woodchopping. Indeed, the whole giant room with its rough wood walls and beamed ceiling was astir, for supper was in preparation, and it was chore time at the A. Y. H. School.

The tables must be set, the wood supplies replenished, the cattle and horses attended to. Who was to do this? Why, the students, of course. For this is a school where co-operation in community work is all part of the day's program. Glasses, silver, and milk cans chimed and clanged in the kitchen; tables and chairs were shoved into position; high-piled trays of dishes were hustled in atop a strong masculine shoulder; and all was done in an atmosphere of gay sociability and rapid give and take.

Mental Activity Noted

One by one, people drifted in and settled down by the fire to read a magazine or to listen to the radio, until the sound of a handbell announced to the few stragglers that supper was ready. In good Hostel fellowship all linked hands to sing grace before sitting down to a perfectly scrumptious omelette. The sixteen students and six resident faculty members distributed themselves with pleasant informality about the two large tables. For a few moments all conversation gave way to the more pressing business of passing bread and pouring milk.

When the wind-whetted appetites had been somewhat appeased, however, talk began to roll again. From one corner came a discussion as to whether "swing" was really music or not. At the other table an equally eager group cross-questioned the history teacher as to the implications of neutrality. During all this I was entertained by a couple of fifteen-year-olds fairly bursting with superiority, as they told me how almost the whole school had repaired to the barn a few days before to witness the birth of a calf!

After dishes, study hour, and a little free time, everyone was ready to say "good night." Lights were all out by 9:30, for with cows to milk, horses, and chickens to feed, breakfast to start, these students had to be up by 6 a. m.

With just such a round of constructive work and homelike fun life goes on at the A. Y. H. School. There is no necessity for artificially created problems to furnish training for "life situations." The real problems are there by the score, lying before the students and awaiting their solution—under supervision, of course. Here the animals are actually dependent upon the students for attention. Here the chickens must be raised in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the school. When equipment is damaged, it must be mended, as funds for replacement are low. Plans for a new school kitchen must be worked out and followed. And all must be done within a limited budget. Furthermore, these problems must be met whenever they arise; they cannot be set aside to serve as the next unit of work. This necessity of facing genuine problems gives the youngsters opportunity of developing not only specific skills and techniques, but also fundamental attitudes and methods of approach which can best be gained where a real need is recognized.

But life is not all work, and the A. Y. H. School life is no exception. Daily free time is provided for riding, hiking, skiing and skating, in season. Every week end is essentially a period of recreation—friends from home, movies, folk and modern dancing, debates, mountain climbing.

Students Take Initiative

Into this frame of normal living experience is fitted an equally normal academic program. Whenever possible, this is introduced as a natural accompaniment of the regular farm and school life. The importance of geometric and trigonometric relationships may be specifically associated with the construction work. The fluent conversation in French and German heard about the house bring vitality to the study of these foreign languages.

Each morning from 8:30 to 1:00, with a 15-minute recess, is devoted to study. But there is nothing to remind one of the usual school. No classes are called, no recitations are held. The students all bring their books and equipment to the study room where they settle down to work. When a bell rings at 8:30, three or four students disappear. At the next half-hour bell, these people return, and three or four others make their exit.

Instead of classes, each student has half-hour conferences with the instructor once or twice a week in each subject. Because of the small size of the group, this highly individualized program has been developed. Probably no two students are taking exactly the same combination of subjects, and the same "course" would not necessarily be identical for any two people. Each student works at his own speed. When he has completed a unit of work, he and the instructor decide upon a suitable time for a quiz, and he is ready to proceed to the next unit.

Obviously, under such a system, much responsibility devolves upon the student. He must keep track of widely scattered conference hours by consulting a chart on the bulletin board. He must be prepared to handle his material in larger divisions than daily assignments. And I was very much impressed by the way in which these high school students, almost to a man, responded to the demands of such a free schedule. Each seemed to look after himself, to forge ahead at his own piece of work, and to turn up for his conference without any prompting.

Experience in Democratic Living

The A. Y. H. School, like other "community" schools, is so much more than just another place where one may secure instruction in the recognized fields of secondary school work. For the students who attend, the life at the school is an experience in wholesome outdoor activity combined with study—farm life, sport life, school life all brought together in the heart of the New Hampshire hills. It is an experience in truly co-operative living—working, planning, playing together; finding a significant place in a mixed group; realizing the meaning of division of labor; recognizing responsibility and the thrill of "being necessary;" learning to subordinate individual interests occasionally for the good of others. Furthermore, it is an experience in democratic living, where "democratic" takes on all its shifting, elusive significance of make-up, attitude, and administration.

In the first place, the variety of national and cultural backgrounds of students and faculty members, and the spirit of understanding with which they meet, bespeak democracy. There are representatives from Germany and Switzerland, from a small New Hampshire town and from Long Island. And different races and creeds exist side by side, beneath a single roof. With emphasis on human values, the youngsters learn to know each other as fellow human beings, not as representatives of a labeled group embodying certain predetermined characteristics. Then too, the democratic demand for opportunity for individual development, in an atmosphere of co-operation, is afforded by the range and adaptability of activities.

In organization also, the school is definitely democratic. All the rules and customs, all the business management are freely discussed by the community as a whole, students and faculty together. Only the entire group can decide upon a "lights out" hour; all are in on the question as to whether the school should have another horse or not. Students as well as faculty are included on the board of directors and have part in allocating the school funds, purchasing school insurance, deciding upon the curriculum for next year. So the students become aware of both the privileges and the obligations of an autonomous community. The A. Y. H. School is a miniature democracy.

"JUST NOW I'M CORRELATING THIS WITH 'BLAKE-TO-KEATS'"

"DO YOU THINK WE'RE *supposed* TO LIKE THIS ONE?"

Courtesy of the Vassar Co-operative Bookshop, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The above college glimpses are from a paper-bound booklet entitled "Vassar," made up entirely of sketches, by Anne Cleveland and Jean Anderson. It is one of several books and pamphlets concerning Vassar College or written by persons connected with Vassar, which are being featured by the Vassar Co-operative Bookshop as part of the celebration of Vassar's seventy-fifth anniversary this June.

The Extra Course May Make All the Difference

Home Study or Other Forms of Adult Training May Put One Ahead of the Crowd

By Waldo Wright
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While James Garfield, self-trained farm boy, was attending Williams College he became provoked with the persistence with which one of his classmates secured higher grades in every subject. No matter how hard Garfield tried, the other lad won first honors.

One night young Garfield confessed his perplexity to another student. Pointing to a lighted window across the road, Garfield's friend suggested that this lamp burned long after Garfield's was extinguished. That was the secret of his rival's superior accomplishment—about 15 more minutes of study. In his rise to the Presidency, Garfield never forgot that lesson, the value of added effort. Years after he left the New England campus he applied this plan to train himself in law, by investing spare hours over a book.

Schooling Or Education?

The early training of most adults has merely knocked off a few rough edges, supplied a smattering of the superficial and immaterial. They have developed no philosophy and have failed to free all thought of superstitions, misconceptions, and prejudices. Many a college graduate contributes little or nothing to his community. Further, he is often as likely as the illiterate to express snap judgments and act impulsively. In short, he is not an educated man.

A humorist jestingly showed his awareness of this distinction when he asserted that he never allowed his schooling to interfere with his education.

Often not even with maturity does the individual recognize his educational shortcomings. If contact with a many-faceted mind raises a doubt, he has but to look about him to realize that most of his associates are asleep in the same kindergarten bassinet. This finding soothes his pride as convincingly as a lullaby.

Even a little study makes you stand out from the crowd. Investigate any phase of natural science, and discover that this short excursion has made you an "authority" on that subject in the eyes of your friends. Today there are so many pseudo-authorities on anything. Usually they know less and less about more and more, until finally they know nothing about everything.

If you possess the mental urge of a Garfield, you know how much courage it takes to swim against the mentally sluggish stream of humanity's unwillingness to think.

If you possess the urge to rise above the superficial, you may look about for ways to further your education. Perhaps a near-by evening school is the answer. If you attend these classes, you will soon see that going to school and getting an education are not the same thing. One is mere physical routine, the other is a personal experience embracing exertion, mental integrity, and reflection.

If resident schools do not provide the answer, to what method can the serious-minded individual turn for advanced training? Faced with this problem, adults must remember that they have different objectives from high school and college students. Adults want teaching methods which fit their mental and social needs.

On the score of convenience, suitability, thoroughness, and progress adults find that well-organized correspondence courses are adapted to their study time and their educational objectives, whether these be vocational or cultural.

Suited to Adult Study

The correspondence method is convenient. The lessons arrive with the regularity of the mails, irrespective of whether the student lives in a city apartment or a shack in the mountains.

The correspondence method is suitable for adult study. Correspondence texts differ from library books or school texts by having the teaching written into them. Not only do they contain the subject matter, but also the explanations and elucidations which the lecturer would add in a regular course. The student proceeds at his own pace, a rate paralleling his ability and limited only by the time which he can devote to self-improvement. The original creative work is carried by a postage stamp to a corps of experts. These men not only checkmark the answers, but add enlightening comments and submit correlated source material whenever they recognize by the answer that the student needs this added explanation or further review of the original text.

The adult who acquires a new understanding of the arts and natural sciences by this self-paced, self-motivated effort, has really learned something — something deeper than the solution of a problem or the attainment of a degree.

Important Task For Free Peoples

The most important task for free peoples, after this war is over, is to make workable an effective substitute for war. To this end the United States should show a willingness to co-operate actively with other nations to prevent war, and to throw its influence upon the side of an effective organization of the world for peace. Here are worthy ideals of national and international education.

—News Bulletin, Institute of International Education

Future Artists Need to Know All Modern Mediums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alexander J. Kostellow, the supervisor of design and structure courses in the Pratt Institute School of Fine and Applied Arts, Brooklyn, N. Y., believes that it is impossible to predict what functions artists of the future may be called upon to perform.

Methods of production and distribution have improved so rapidly in the present generation that it is hard to conceive what the tools of art may be 25 or even 15 years from now.

Even today, it is not enough for artists to know how to paint pictures or make lithographs. Today's designer must understand plastics, fabrics, metals and a dozen other mediums.

Mr. Kostellow is in charge of the "foundation course" required of all first-year students at the Pratt Institute art school. He believes that artists should prepare for unknown fields of specialization by a thorough grounding in design fundamentals, using every conceivable medium.

First-year students earlier in the spring exhibited at Pratt Institute a collection of more than 300 works of art made in the foundation course. The exhibition included animals, human beings, and abstract designs made of wire, sheet metal, clay and plaster; two-dimensional designs constructed from toothpicks, sandpaper, corrugated paper, wood, tin, fabrics and razor blades; finished black and white illustrations, caricatures and examples of ceramic art.

These were arranged to show how first-year students progress from simple experiments in design to interpretations of modern civilization and the development of individual styles.

Through the Editor's Window

We Must Think Loveliness

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the midst of war news that drives one to deepen yet more urgently one's spiritual roots, the loveliness of spring unfolds on every hand. "We must think of beauty," said a friend. "It will not help them if we do not, and it will help us if we do."

Among the habits humans often drift into is that of constantly projecting themselves into some future experience—whether anticipated as good or bad—and thereby never actually living in the present. As a consequence, because the future is but half lived since not yet here, and the present but half lived because the person is not there, nothing is really lived at all. A stupid self-imposed state of affairs, when one comes to a reckoning.

* * *

Have you ever caught yourself while supposedly experiencing one thing, constantly and vigorously talking of something else? It is a habit with some people, grows like a weed, and worth rooting out while in its early stages.

You take a friend out to visit a certain school, and the whole time he talks of yet another school that this one may remind him of—by comparison or contrast. His thought on the other school, he misses many points about this one and you cannot stem the flow of talk long enough to draw his attention to the details at hand.

Another person—perhaps a city dweller really—maintains she must drive to the country to see the unfolding spring. But while doing so, she talks incessantly of city activities. The movement or song of birds, the sunlight filtering through baby leaves, the rush of a little waterfall are missed by her. She is neither in city nor country—experiencing in full the interesting sights and sounds of neither.

* * *

It all comes down, of course, to filling every single minute "with sixty seconds worth of distance run" to paraphrase Kipling. It seems like mere common sense. But there are plenty of us who have yet to learn the joys and advantages of living present experiences to the full instead of borrowing so hard in each direction that we have neither fish nor fowl—neither present, past, nor future.

One might profitably try it on the Spring. After all, as my friend says, we must, in the face of war and aggression, not let ourselves cease thinking of beauty. It will not help them if we, shall I say, forget the spring. Because of the very fact that people who love it, too, are forcibly occupied otherwise, to enjoy it is in a way a debt we owe them. They would want to feel that people who could, were doing just this—living loveliness to the full.

A Tuesday Column

Toward a Frank Expression

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Chairman:

This Youth Round Table to me is a very important part of The Christian Science Monitor and it seems to me that we who should contribute towards it must become more alert than we have been.

The Round Table is a valuable channel through which the younger generation may frankly express itself and be heard, literally, around the world.

It has been a very great pleasure for me to regularly read the letters published in this column and also to contribute my own from time to time. This column is a wonderful opportunity for all young people to tell us of all of the fine ideas which so many of them have to offer.

In these days of international travail, it seems to me that it is a wonderful thing for youth to be able to say to each other in this fine Round Table of ours: "Friendly, peaceful greetings to you all wherever you may live, and whatever your nationality may be. We are all fellow-citizens of the same grand world. Surely, we who read the Monitor are peace-lovers and we expect the outcome of the present conflicts to be an internationally just and lasting peace."

(Mr.) G. H.

* * *

Larger Sense of Friendship

Washington, D. C.

Dear Chairman:

Since there are so many vacant chairs at the speaker's table, perhaps I may take a few moments to express my gratitude for the fine friends I have gained through the Youth Round Table. By corresponding with several Round Tablers I have gained a larger sense of friendship—a friendship that is not limited to one's own community, but which, in thought, encircles the globe.

(Miss) H. L. W.

* * *

Correspondence Courses

Tennessee

Dear Chairman:

I always enjoy reading the Youth Round Table, and usually read it about the first thing. I noticed letters are still scarce. It would be too bad to have our meeting omitted for the lack of letters.

I would like at this time to express my appreciation for the series of articles on the different correspondence courses which recently appeared in the Monitor. I found these articles very interesting and helpful as I have taken several correspondence courses. Last winter, a year ago, I took a correspondence course in typing and speedwriting which was advertised in the Monitor. This past winter I have just finished two short correspondence courses in photographic painting called "Painting Photographs in Oil Colors" and "Painting Miniatures" and I'm now ready to start on a third course, "Painting Photographs on Canvas."

I have been investigating some of the courses advertised in the Monitor. They all sound very interesting and I would like to take one or two of them sometime.

I would like to hear from Round Tablers who have done Photographic tinting, either through the Round Table meetings or by writing to me directly.

Thanks to the Round Table for many wonderful friends both here and abroad. With best wishes to Round Tablers everywhere

(Miss) E. F. S.

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80 P. C. Quota For Export Of Rubber Holds

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee today fixed the export quotas for the last six months of this year at 80 per cent of the basic quotas, the same as the quota for the current quarter.

In addition, the committee requested governments of rubber-producing areas to issue as soon as possible export permits for the whole period covered by the announcement.

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Rubber authorities here said the action of the Rubber Regulation Committee, controlled by British-Dutch interests, apparently would open the way for further accumulation of reserves in the United States, the biggest consumer of the staple.

One authority estimated the 80 per cent quota represented a surplus of 10,000 to 15,000 tons over ordinary consumption requirements.

The request for immediate issuance of export permits, it was said, probably was motivated by a desire to move rubber to consuming countries as soon as possible to avoid shipping obstacles if the war continues.

The question of the value of the Netherlands guilder, rubber men said, threatened to interfere with shipments, but importers were attempting to solve this problem in conjunction with banks.

British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies in the South Pacific are the chief sources of rubber.

The action by the committee was the first it has taken since the German invasion of Holland, and apparently indicated that the control would continue to operate from London, rubber sources noted.

There had been some talk in trade circles of a 10 per cent cut in export quotas.

Crude rubber in U. S. warehouses and en route to this country was estimated to be equal to about a five months' supply at the recent rate of consumption.

Administration Is Urged to Ask Aid Of Business Men

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles R. Hook, Chairman of the Executive Committee, National Association of Manufacturers, suggested that the national administration ask business men to help it solve economic problems.

In a prepared address to the Union League Club, the President of the American Rolling Mill Company also suggested that business men "get out quickly and fight for economic freedom for American citizens instead of sitting in their offices trying to save their business."

"One of the chief reasons this depression has been so prolonged is, in my opinion, because government has assumed full responsibility for finding the solution, instead of inviting and using the co-operation of those men in the business world who from the standpoint of experience, character and ability, have proven their qualifications," he said.

Retail Grocers to Convene

NEW YORK—The National Association of Retail Grocers is planning to hold its convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania June 17 to 20 inclusive.

Promoted

Root

J. L. McCaffrey

Elected Vice-President of International Harvester Co. He succeeds Charles R. Morrison, retired. Mr. McCaffrey has been with the company for many years. He will be in charge of domestic and Canadian sales.

Excess Reserves Up $170,000,000 To a New Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks bought only $7,000,000 worth of Government bonds last week in spite of sharp fluctuations in the market caused by the invasion of Holland and Belgium.

The amount contrasted with about $400,000,000 worth of purchases made last September to stem declines in the Government bond market and with a $500,000,000 authorization for purchases which the banks could have used.

The 12 banks, on May 15, were reported to own $2,474,000,000 of government securities.

The board also reported that due to gold imports and Treasury deficit spending, idle money in member banks of the Federal Reserve system increased $170,000,000 last week to a record total of $6,300,000,000.

Argentina Limits Grain Fluctuations

BUENOS AIRES, May 21 (AP)—The Argentine Government moved today to limit excessive fluctuations in the prices of cereals.

Authorities of the grain futures markets agreed to fix daily, beginning today, a maximum fluctuation level for grains and linseed, taking as a basis the closing prices of the previous day.

The measure was taken in view of the collapse in the prices of cereals.

Purchasing Agents to Meet

NEW YORK—The National Association of Purchasing Agents will hold its twenty-fifth annual international convention in Cincinnati on June 3. Among the principal speakers will be Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, Charles R. Hook of the American Rolling Mill Company, and Dr. J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relationships, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

Utility Offers SEC Plan For 2-Unit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An answer has been filed by the $500,000,000 holding company, the Middle West Corporation, to the show cause order of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act volunteering co-operation in meeting the law's requirements.

Under the plan advanced by the corporation, which controls much of the former Insull utility system, the principal properties of the system would be retained in two integrated systems and other properties would be disposed of. Middle West, however, has reserved its constitutional rights by asserting it was prepared to challenge the constitutionality of a statute which required the SEC to divest it of any of its properties.

"Wholly aside from all questions on the validity of Section 11 (b) of the act," the answer reads in part, "respondent desires to co-operate with the commission and, therefore, proposes for the consideration of the commission to following program of integration, which contemplates that the operations of respondent's subsidiaries will be confined ultimately to two geographical areas."

These areas would be divided as follows:

(1) Southern and Western Texas, Oklahoma, Western Arkansas, Northeastern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana.

(2) Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, with some extensions into adjacent States.

The outstanding feature of the answer was that which proposed to dispose of properties "which fall outside the purview of Section 11."

"It is proposed to dispose of the public utility subsidiary companies or their properties which are not included in the integration program above set forth, other than the Canadian companies, which fall outside the purview of Section 11, and any interest the respondent may acquire in Indiana as a result of the reorganization of the Midland United Company and or Midland Utilities Company, in respect of which no information is now available," the answer continued.

Texas Corp. Defers Public Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of $600,000,000 Texas Corp. 2¾ per cent bonds, originally scheduled for next Wednesday, has been temporarily deferred, it was announced.

Postponement of the financing for the big oil company, it was understood in Wall Street investment circles, was due to war unsettlement of financial markets. Last week a scheduled offering of $32,000,000 bonds and 140,591 preferred shares of the Indianapolis Power & Light Co. and a 772,910 share stock offering by the Montgomery Ward Co. were deferred for similar reasons.

Andes Copper Net Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The preliminary consolidated income of Andes Copper Mining Company for the three months ended March 31, 1940, amounted to $1,823,335.04, or 51 cents per share on 3,582,379 shares of captial stock outstanding For the same period last year, consolidated income amounted to $537,568.00 or 15 cents per share.

Wall St. Sees Drop in Export Trade, End To Budget Balancing; Setback to Reform

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After last week's nose dive, the stock market levelled out on Monday and speculators thought it was about time for a rally, back to the 130-135 level of the Dow-Jones industrial averages. They thought so for technical reasons and expected some kind of news to come along and justify it. Bad news comes in bursts and they thought a let-up in the bad news might come in from either of the following reasons—either because the Germans have turned toward the coast or because a groundswell of argument is rising that the war emergency is a first-class reason against a third term instead of its favor.

Scout speculators were still reconnoitering in the farthest range of possibilities of a total German victory, though the main body were consolidating their guesses around recent military news. The conjecture that a victorious Germany might take the British navy and sweep on to scoop up the West Indies, British Guiana, and the fomenting of trouble in South and Central America, was dismissed as beyond reason, and the point made by Lindbergh that we won't be attacked unless we attack, was mulled over.

There are no long-range bombers in Europe by American standards and the reasoning goes that if the British fleet in British hands couldn't even support 25,000 troops in Norway against off-shore bombing, it couldn't support much of a landing in this country with German steering. Actual danger is here regarded as microscopic but the fear of it isn't. On the other hand German victory, it is being conjectured, might cut to a fraction U. S. sales to Europe, and though these have been falling for a generation, having dropped from 80 per cent two generations ago and 60 per cent a quarter-century ago to only 40 per cent of our exports today, it would still disrupt our foreign trade considerably.

The Political Battle

However, this line of reasoning was pretty well abandoned as fantastic or at least remote, and comparative calm returned on this logical front as it was remembered that Paris is no open town but heavily and three-dimensionally fortified and that if the Germans are driving for the coast to bomb Britain there's still time for a considerable rally in the averages before the Nazi flag flies over 10 Downing Street. The excitement here dies down to the extent that volume in the third hour of trading actually shrunk to 150,000 shares.

Speculation swung west therefore to the political probabilities here in this country, and there was lively argument on the line that the war emergency or alleged emergency doesn't at all mean a swing of popular sentiment toward a third term. The Republicans appear ready to capitalize to the hilt the idea that Mr. Roosevelt is no man to put in office during real national trouble; that the New Deal is for class-war, not national unity; that it ought to go as the Weimar Republic had to go in Germany to make way for war sentiment, the Blum left-wing coalition in France, and the cautionist regime in England for Winston Churchill;; that not only did this nation nearly change horses in the middle of the Civil War but that France changed horses in the face of an impending war and Britain just recently during actual hostilities.

Octavianus' cry of "Varro! Varro! Give me back my legions" is being paraphrased into "Roosevelt, Roosevelt, give us back our $60,000,000,000" or whatever the figure is that the New Deal is supposed to have spent without producing the armaments that, in point of fact, nobody, Democratic or Republican, hitherto deemed necessary. The claim is rising that if Mr. Roosevelt was so far-sighted as to have foreseen the present difficulty he didn't do anything about it, and that even in his recent speech he stuck true to form and merely asked for money and more money.

Will Boost Federal Power

The big question mark on this score is whether the upshot of the supposed emergency will be to strengthen the negative or the positive side of greater government power. That it increases the centralized power of the Federal Government there is no doubt. But whether that greater power will be used chiefly to stimulate or discourage business is the question. The recent War College talk of Jerome Frank on war financing was summarized again this week in the United States News, with emphasis on the idea that the first and most important thing to do would be to curtail civilian purchasing power. After that, the stimulus to defense production would be secondary, as though the inhibition were more important than the stimulus.

The unrevealed M-Day program runs presumably along the same lines. In fact the impact of the new sentiment seems to imply the cashiering of the new atomistic or pulverization school of Thurman Arnold or ultra New Deal philosophy for a return to economic planning on war-aimed lines, and economic planning seems generally more powerful on the negative than on the positive side. In short, it looks so far as though (except as the budget is concerned) the United States is going to get ready for war as Britain did by going into a depression instead of going into an enthusiasm, by curtailing everything non-essential first, then slowly building up the essential defense industries afterward.

This is bearish, but there is a fair chance that last week's falling market may have been discounting such a prospect and that this week's market may find something more favorable to chew on in the politico-economic outlook.

The more favorable possibilities may be summarized thus: First, the United States is a long way from war; nobody threatens it and nobody hates it very much. Second, if the United States is in the mood to prepare for war in a big way, there's a very small point at which the preparations have to begin—the machine tool industry. The more complicated modern industry becomes, the longer it takes to prepare for war, and the smaller the focal point at which preparation can begin.

There Still Are Bottlenecks

The President can talk in billions about the need for national defense, but everybody can't suddenly be sent scurrying to air-raid cellars economically, asked to carry a gas-mask, or otherwise be pushed about with any reason until one little sector of American industry is radio-activated — the machine-tool industry. The engine won't produce until the carburetor is adjusted—and the little carburetor is the machine-tool industry.

A mere billion, at this stage, would double its capacity and leave enough left over to increase the inadequate shipbuilding ways and multiply the thousand-horsepower engine-producing capacity. One might almost paraphrase the old saying, "for want of a valve, the carburetor was stuck; for want of a carburetor, the engine was stalled; for want of an engine, the trip was postponed." The word bottleneck says it all. It's good for 10 points on the industrials.

This argument, of course, works both ways, however. Steel operations a fortnight ago jumped from 60 per cent to 64, last week they jumped to 70 per cent and now they're at 73, but "re-armament" by itself isn't enough explanation for all that. At the present stage, rearmament couldn't possibly provide 13 points of actual stimulus in the form of orders to the steel industry. The bottleneck machine-tool industry ordinarily takes a five-cent pound of steel and makes it into a dollar-a-pound machine tool, and the times-20 multiplication of value is done by mechanics of whom there are hardly 500,000 in this country, all currently busy. At least 10 of the 13 points advance in steel operations must be due to sentiment all along the line.

Importance of Sentiment

And this sentiment is the basic fact. In men, women, or nations, sentiment arises primarily out of itself, and is a basic fact or prime-mover. That U. S. is in national danger is not a fact; that Americans think they are, is. What people expect two years from now is more important, in nearly every way, from what they expect two days from now. That's what makes human beings human.

Whatever the market significance, people here feel that social reform has suffered or is about to suffer its first major counter-attack in many years. It has attacked the liberal or Victorian forces of the right with the Stukas of philosophy, the rolling fortresses of politics, and the motor-cycle corps of deficit appropriations, and its line of communications with reality has been over-extended. Comes the counter-attack and it looks strong. The La Follette bill seems scratched, the Walsh-Healey Act seems in line for modification, the Wage-Hour Act, the Wagner Act, the Sherman Act, and everything else that business has been complaining about seems immediately or remotely in line for reactionary modification. About the only conservative losses seem likely to be the fact that Smith Committee preparations to modify the Wagner Act, and Senate action on the Walter-Logan bill, seem about to be stalled by the emergency.

The New York Journal of Commerce, which has one of the liveliest and most informative editorial columns in New York City, discusses current reform moves in a tone which culminates by giving the SEC's preoccupation with arm's length bargaining a "prize for silliness." Wall Street, though selling stocks, is politically "aux armes."

Is Budget-Balancing Doomed?

Budget-balancing seems doomed and with due apologies to Lew Douglas and Arthur Ballantine the era of budget balances appears wholly gone. Realists to the last ditch, speculators here don't even bother talking about the "need for balancing the budget." Instead, here is the way the budget shapes up. Prices are down—so far that farmers have in the last week lost a hypothetical billion dollars of paper values for the foodstuffs on which mankind depends. There is a move on to give the Commodity Credit Corporation $500,000,000 to hold up the prices.

As long as wheat sticks below $1.00 and cotton below 10 cents the budget will be "unbalanced" in terms of gold to hold these prices up to the standard levels which are dictated by common notions of what people consider fair, and a Treasury deficit in gold terms will continue to be accepted as of no importance and without danger by most Americans. When and if wheat hits $2.00 and cotton 15 cents a different view might prevail. Money spent by the federal government to hold, peg, lend on, or purchase these commodities at current low figures appears likely to be counted as money well spent.

Martin Reappointed Exchange President

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange has reappointed William McChesney Martin president of the exchange for a one-year term commencing June 1.

Mr. Martin, who is 32, became chief executive of the exchange more than a year ago, following a reorganization of its administration. He was installed as the first salaried president to serve "at the pleasure of the board."

On the board of governors at its organization meeting were five new members elected last week.

Robert P. Boylan, a former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was named vice-chairman of the board, succeeding Charles R. Harding who was made chairman at the May 13 election.

Court Reverses SEC Order of Expulsion

NEW YORK, (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed an order of the Securities & Exchange Commission directing the expulsion of Charles C. Wright from the New York Stock Exchange and other national exchanges.

The case was remanded back to the commission to determine "in its discretion whether or not to modify its order to one of suspension rather than expulsion."

Mr. Wright was charged by the commission with having manipulated the stock of Kinner Airplane & Motor Company during 1935 and to have engaged in the practice of "matching orders," both in violation of the Securities & Exchange Act.

Price of Silver Advanced in N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The price of bar silver rose to 35 cents an ounce—up ¼ cent—in New York yesterday as foreign buyers entered the market.

Trade sources said they believed the new orders originated in India as a result of relaxation of Indian Government trade restrictions.

The new level is the highest since last December 26 when a price of 35 cents applied for a week during a similar relaxation of Indian buying restrictions. It was subsequently reduced to 34¾ cents, a quotation which had continued since that time.

Stabler Chosen President Of N. Y. Financial Writers

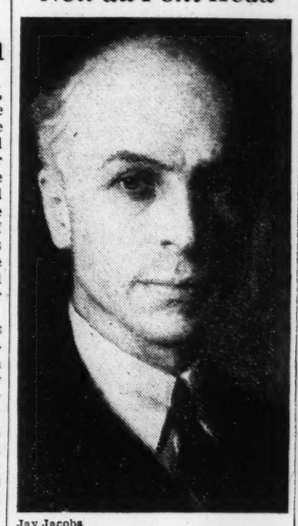
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—C. Norman Stabler, financial editor of the New York Herald Tribune has been elected President of the New York Financial Writers' Association, succeeding John P. Broderick, who completed a one-year term.

George A. McDonald, of The New York Sun, was elected Vice-President, succeeding George Wanders of the Herald Tribune. Others elected at the annual meeting of the association included B. H. McCormack, of The Wall Street Journal, Treasurer, and Harold M. Fleming, of The Christian Science Monitor, Secretary.

Mr. Broderick, Robert Denver, Edward J. Condlon, Frank McMillen and Robert F. Loftus were elected to the Board of Governors.

New du Pont Head



Jay Jacobs

Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.

Elected President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to succeed Lammot du Pont, who was elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. Carpenter was formerly a Vice-President of the company.

Du Pont Heads Withdraw For Younger Men

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Pierre S. du Pont retired as Chairman of the board and Lammot du Pont resigned as President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company at a session of the company's board of directors.

Mr. Lammot du Pont immediately was elected board chairman. Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., a Vice-President, was elevated to the company presidency.

Wants More Leisure

A company statement said that Lammot du Pont had terminated his services as President because he had reached an age when he realized a younger man must soon succeed him and because he wished more leisure than the duties of the office allowed him.

He also retired as chairman of the board's executive committee, being succeeded by Mr. Carpenter. The committee itself was reduced from nine to eight, Mr. Carpenter's place not being filled.

In a further change, Irenee du Pont, a former company President, resigned as Vice-Chairman of the board of directors. The position was left unfilled for the present. He and Pierre will continue as members of the board.

Angus B. Echols a Vice-President, became chairman of the finance committee, a position formerly held by Mr. Carpenter. J. B. Eliason, company treasurer, was elected a Vice-President and a director.

All changes become effective immediately.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Lammot du Pont issued this statement:

"The action taken by the board is indicative of the company's time-honored philosophy of management. It will be observed that those retiring from active positions are men who have reached an age where retirement is not only normal but frequently incidental to desire from relief from responsibilities.

Use Young Men

"It will be observed, likewise, that those elected to fill the vacated positions are younger men in years but long in training and the service of the company. The vigor of the du Pont company's management always has been premised upon its principal executives being men comparatively young but with long experience with the company.

"The new President, Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., typifies the policy here mentioned. A man in the prime of managerial life, of proven ability and extraordinary energy, he is selected from the many of long experience and training."

Mass. Bankers Plan To Meet May 23-25

The Massachusetts Bankers Association will hold its annual convention May 23-25 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, according to an announcement by George Avery White, President of the Association and President of the Worcester County Trust Company.

The principal speaker at the convention will be General Hugh S. Johnson. Among the other speakers scheduled for the meetings are: Walter B. French, Manager, Consumer Credit Department, American Bankers Association; Arthur W. Deibert, Assistant Cashier, National Shawmut Bank of Boston; Professor William G. Sutcliffe, Director, Graduate Division, Boston University College of Business Administration; and E. W. Sawyer, Attorney, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

The three-day convention marks the close of the association's fiscal year and the opening of the 1940-41 season with its election of new officers.

Retail Advertising Steady

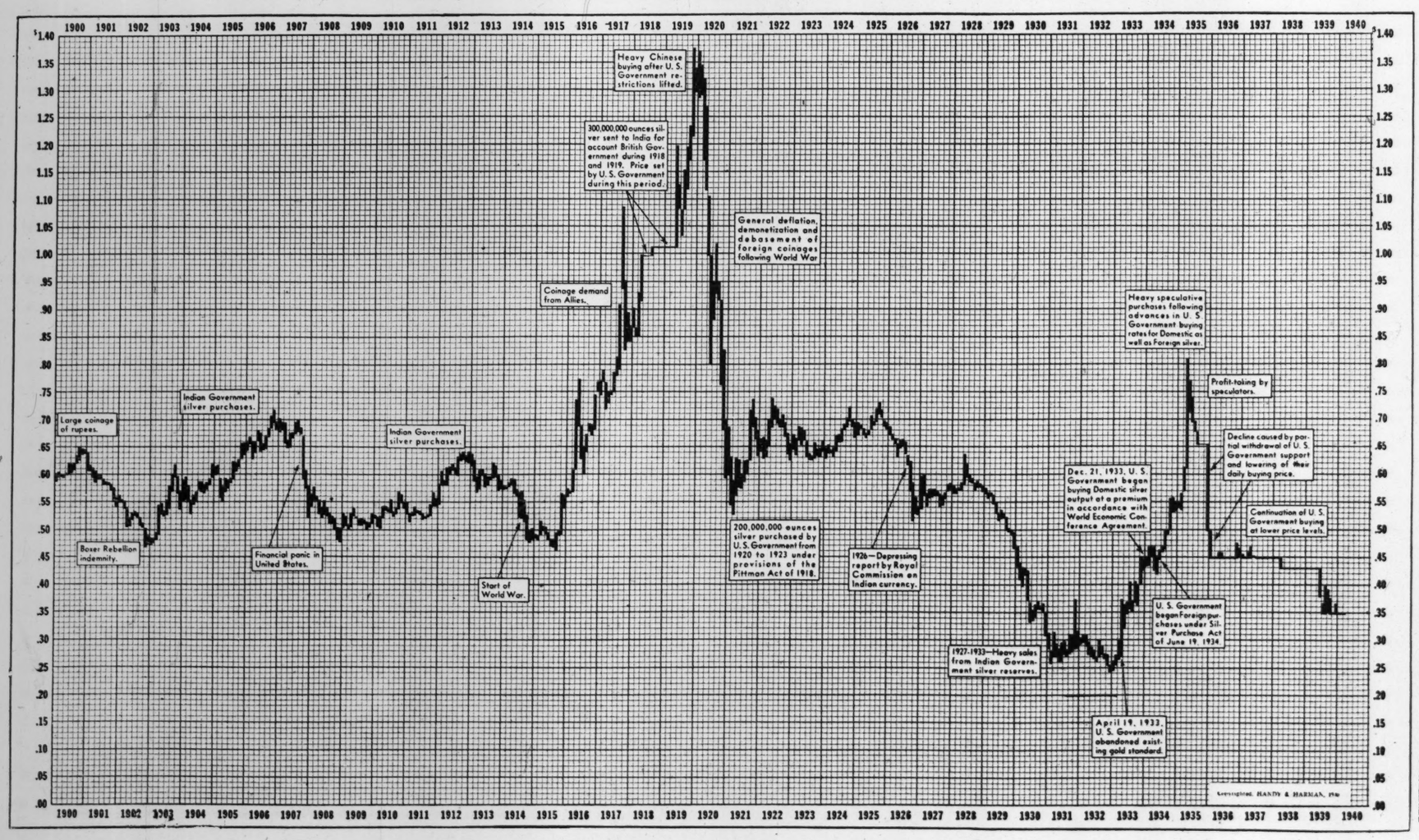
CHICAGO—The volume of retail newspaper advertising placed in 80 major cities during the week ended May 4 totaled 21,837,086, a decrease of only one-tenth of 1 per cent from the 1939 figure of 21,867,493 lines, according to Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

★4% INSURED INVESTMENTS
Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller Treasurer, for information and statement
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST., ORLANDO, FLORIDA

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

Chart Records Wide Fluctuations in the Price of Silver Since 1900


Heavy Chinese buying after U. S. Government restrictions lifted.
300,000,000 ounces silver sent to India for account British Government during 1918 and 1919. Price set by U. S. Government during this period.
General deflation, demonetization and debasement of foreign coinages following World War
Coinage demand from Allies.
Heavy speculative purchases following advances in U. S. Government buying rates for Domestic as well as Foreign silver.
Profit-taking by speculators.
Decline caused by partial withdrawal of U. S. Government support and lowering of fixed daily buying price.
Continuation of U. S. Government buying at lower price levels.
Large coinage of rupees.
Indian Government silver purchases.
Indian Government silver purchases.
Boxer Rebellion indemnity.
Financial panic in United States.
Start of World War.
200,000,000 ounces silver purchased by U. S. Government from 1920 to 1923 under provisions of the Pittman Act of 1918.
1926—Depressing report by Royal Commission on Indian currency.
Dec. 21, 1933, U. S. Government began buying Domestic silver output at a premium in accordance with World Economic Conference Agreement.
U. S. Government began Foreign purchases under Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934
1927-1933—Heavy sales from Indian Government silver reserves.
April 19, 1933, U. S. Government abandoned existing gold standard.
Copyrighted, HANDY & HARMAN, 1940
$1.40 1.35 1.30 1.25 1.20 1.15 1.10 1.05 1.00 .95 .90 .85 .80 .75 .70 .65 .60 .55 .50 .45 .40 .35 .30 .25 .20 .15 .10 .05 .00
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	4,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,237,780
1940 volume to date	99,011,758
1939 volume to date	91,670,015

Stocks Suffer Further Break; Trading Heavy

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—One of the sharpest stock market slumps of the past two years today followed news of severe Allied reverses in the European war.

Losses ran to more than 13 points at the worst, with the ticker tape frequently behind floor dealings for lengthy periods. In brief recovery intervals the pace slowed. Prices were a shade above the lows near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 4,000,000 shares, biggest turnover since last September.

Specialists had difficulty in opening several steels, motors and aircrafts due to lack of bids. These groups, along with a number of high-priced "blue chips," were among the principal sufferers.

Traders hurried to unload, brokers said, in the wake of dispatches telling of a Nazi defeat of the Ninth French Army, capture of General Giraud, and the approach of German troops to the English Channel. Home business developments were almost ignored and even bullishness over the rearmament program waned.

Prominent share losers included Westinghouse, du Pont, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Sperry, J. I. Case, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Eastman Kodak, Loft, Great Northern, American Telephone and U. S. Rubber.

Off 1 to 11 points in the curb were Aluminum of America, Bell Aircraft, E. W. Bliss, Brewster Aero, Colts Patent Fire Arms, Humble Oil and Niles-Bement-Pond.

Commission houses reported relatively sizable offerings of American securities from the Far East, presumably Shanghai, were an unsettling feature at the start. There were doubts, though, that much dumping came from Europe.

Domestic Bonds Off Sharply

Domestic corporate bonds cracked today under a fresh flood of selling on news of the German sweep into France.

In contrast, German obligations and some Scandinvian issues rose as much as 3 points or more.

Losses in many corporate issues in late dealings ranged from 2 to more than 8 points. Secondary rails were among the heaviest losers as bonds followed the plunge in stocks into new low ground for the retreat.

News of heavy allied losses, which increased chances for an attack on England across the channel, was the decisive trading factor. Administration air-expansion plans took a backseat temporarily as a price influence, brokers said.

German 7s of '49 rose more than

Allied Currencies Slump on War News

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The Canadian dollar dropped ⅞ of a cent today to 78¾ U. S. cents, lowest price in modern times.

Sterling broke more than 11 cents to $3.15¾ and the French franc .06¼ of a cent to 1.79 cents.

Quotations for the Allied currencies withered in the wake of news of steadily mounting Allied losses.

Sterling rose briskly yesterday after a week of comparative stability following reports French forces had a counter-attack under way.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 21.

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand	$3.21½	$3.25½	$8.2397
Cables	3.22	3.26	8.2397
France—franc	.0182	.0185	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	‖
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	‖
Sweden—krona	.2385x	.2385x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—grachma	.0066	.0066	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0325x	.0325x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso*‡	.2290	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2080
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600-50	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2346	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	††	††	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2050	.2037	*
Shanghai—dol	.0575	.0587	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.3900	.3900	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4950	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.7900	.7950	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Chicago Board

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.81	.83¾	.81	.82¾	.85¼
July	.81-81	.83	.80	.82¼	.83¾-84
Sep.	.81¼-80	.82¼	.80	.82¼-½	.84-94½
	Corn				
May	.62	.63¼	.61¼	.63¼	.63½
July	.60½-61¼	.62¼	.60½	.62-62¼	.62¾
	Lard				
Sep.	.60½-61	.61¾	.59¾	.61⅜-½	.62¼-⅜
	Oats				
May	.37⅞	.39⅝	.37½	.38¼	.39⅜
July	.34	.34½	.33¼	.34⅛	.34⅝
Sep.	.32-31¾	.32¼	.31¼	.32	.32½
	Soybeans				
May	.92¼	.92¼	.91¾	.91¾	.93¾
July	.91	.91½	.90	.90	.92¾
Oct.	.77	.77	.77	.77	.78½
	Rye				
May	.44½	.45¼	.44½	.45¼	.47¾
July	.45½	.48	.45½	.46⅝-¾	.49¼
Sep.	.47½	.49⅞	.47½	.48⅜-½	.51
-	5.40-	5.40-35	5.45	5.05	5.0750
Dec.	5.37	5.65	5.25	5.27	5.87
May				4.77	5.27
July	5.15-5.00	5.25	4.82	4.82-85	5.42
Sep.	5.40-35	5.45	5.05	5.07-05	5.65
Oct.	5.50-35	5.65	5.25	5.27	5.87

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. July No. 3	1.87	1.87	1.89	1.89*	1.88
Wld July No. 4	1.21	1.21	1.10	1.10	1.30
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.24	1.24	1.11	1.11	1.27

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	54	Abbott (1.60a)	5	54	50	52½	−1½
52½	40	Acme Steel (3)	*3	39	37½	37½	−1¾
9	5½	Adams Express	33	5½	5	5	− ½
27½	19	Adam-Millis (1)	11	18⅞	17	17	−2
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
58⅛	39¼	Air Reduc (1a)	56	39	36¾	37½	−1¾
⅞	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
7	4½	Alaska Jun (.60)	42	4⅞	4	4½	− ⅜
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	13	⅛	½	⅛	
12½	5⅜	Alleg pf xw	11	5¾	4¼	5	−1⅛
14⅜	7½	Alleg pf $30 ww	25	7¼	6	6⅜	−1½
17¼	8½	Alleghany pr pf	9	9	7	7¾	−1¼
26½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¾e)	66	18⅜	15½	16¾	−2½
12⅜	7½	Allen Ind (¼e)	13	8	7⅜	7¾	− ¼
182	150½	Al Ch &Dye (6)	24	150	140	141½	−9½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	5	10	9½	9½	− ½
16¾	11¼	Allied Mills	12	11⅜	10½	10⅞	−1⅛
9⅜	5½	Allied Stores	115	5¼	4½	4⅝	− ½
73⅞	61	Allied Strs pf(5)	1	60¾	60	60	−1
41⅞	28	Allis-Ch M (½e)	27	27	24½	24½	−3½
16	12	Alpha Cem(½e)	2	12¼	12	12	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1¼	1¼	− ⅜
18	11½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	10	10	−1½
58½	45	Amerada Cp(2)	44	44	40½	40½	−4½
21	14⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	2	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅞
75	41¾	Am Airlines	73	52¾	49	51¼	−3½
12¾	7½	Am Bank Note	15	7½	6¾	6⅞	− ⅝
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	24	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	−1¼
45¾	32¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	4	30	28	29	−5
116½	92	Am Can (4)	28	92	87	89¾	−2¼
176½	167	Am Can pf (7)	1	165¼	165	165	−2
33¼	23	Am Car & Fdy	85	24	19¾	21¾	−3¼
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	14	40⅜	34	37¾	−4
23½	16	Am Ch&C(.80e)	25	16	15	15	−1⅞
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	2	102	100	100	−10
140½	119¼	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	116	116	−5
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	11	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	13	4½	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
15¼	10	Am Crystal Sug	13	10⅛	8	8½	−1½
3¼	1¾	Am Encaus Til	11	1¾	1½	1½	− ¼
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	14	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
24¼	12	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	6	11	9⅝	9⅝	−3⅛
28¼	14¼	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	24	14⅛	10¾	10¾	−4¼
7¼	2¾	Am & F P 2 pf	21	3⅛	2¼	2¼	− ⅞
50½	27	Am Haw SS (1)	53	25⅛	23	24	−3½
6⅝	3½	Am Hide & Lea	56	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	− ½
38	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27	27	27	M'y18
66¼	50⅞	Am Home (2.40)	12	50¾	45½	46	−4⅞
3⅞	2	Am Ice	43	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	− ½
35	23½	Am Ice pf(½e)	13	23½	18½	20	−3½
6⅝	3½	Am Internat'l	24	3¾	3¼	3¼	− ¾
45	39¼	Am In Ill (1.35e)	6	36	35	35	−4¼
57	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	−1
22¾	12	Am Locomotive	57	12⅞	11⅛	11¾	−1¾
63	42	Am Loco pf (1k)	12	45	40⅛	40⅛	−4⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	12	10⅛	10	10	− ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
25	15	Am Metal (1e)	25	14⅜	13½	14	− ¾
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	70	2½	2⅛	2¼	− ¼
63¼	39⅝	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	13	40	34¾	34¾	−7
54	33½	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	24	33	28¼	28¾	−6¼
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	293	5⅝	4¾	5	− ¾
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	118	11	10	10	−1⅜
70	57½	Am R M pf (3k)	9	60¼	48¼	49	−11¼
12¾	9⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
11⅜	7	Am Seat (½g)	15	7⅛	5	5½	−1¾
54	36¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	54	36½	30¼	32	−6
147	128	Am S & R pf (7)	3	127	126	126	−2
95	58	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57½	53⅜	53⅜	−4⅝
33⅜	20¾	Am Steel F(½e)	62	22¾	19½	20¾	−3¼
14⅝	10¾	Am Stores (¼e)	12	10¾	9¾	9¾	−1
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	3	11	11	11	− ¼
23⅜	15	Am Sugar Ref	8	15	14½	15	− ½
93	80	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	81	79⅞	79⅞	−1¼
16	12⅝	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	12½	11¼	11¼	−1⅜
175½	149½	Am T & T (9)	98	152½	148½	149⅝	−3⅞
89½	74⅞	Am Tobacco (5)	12	74⅞	70	70	−4⅞
91¾	76	Am Tob B (5)	20	76	70⅛	70⅛	−5⅞
151	144	Am Tob pf (6)	3	144	143⅞	143⅞	− ⅛
5¾	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	45	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅜
12⅜	6¾	Am Water Wks	125	6⅞	5¼	5⅜	−1¼
101½	53	Am W W pf (6)	1	91	91	91	−2
12	6⅝	Am Woolen	67	7⅛	6	6⅝	− ⅞
52½	32½	Am Wool pf(3k)	36	31	25½	26⅛	−6⅜
8⅛	4⅝	Am Zinc L & S	66	5¼	4⅜	4½	− ⅜
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	21⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	493	21½	18	19	−3⅜
41¼	25	Anacon W & C	3	25	20	20	−6¼
22⅝	15⅛	Anchor H (.15e)	17	14⅞	12½	12½	−2⅝
15⅜	9¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	8	8	8	−2
4¼	2	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2	2	
35⅛	27½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	28	24	24	−4
110½	100	Arm Del pf (7)	4	109	99¾	99¾	−1¼
7⅝	4½	Armour Ill	174	4⅝	4	4⅛	− ⅝
64¼	40	Armour Ill p pf	10	37	35	35½	−4½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Apr20
43¾	30	Arm Cork (½e)	15	29½	22⅝	25	−5
11	7	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	7	6¾	6¾	− ½
9½	3⅞	Artloom Corp	11	4	3⅞	4	− ½
9	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	23	5½	4½	4¾	− ¾
78	74¾	Assd DG 1.pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	61	AsDG2pf(11½k)	2	64¼	64	64	M'y17
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13½	Atch T & S F	78	15	13	14½	− ½
57½	42	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	39½	39½	39½	−4½
23½	11	Atl Coast Line	36	11	9⅞	10	−1
22⅜	10¾	Atl G&W Indies	8	10	8½	10	−1½
22½	11½	Atl G&W In pf	14	11⅛	10½	10½	−1½
27½	19⅝	Atl Refining (1)	64	20	18¼	18¾	−1⅜
110	106	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	106	106	106	M'y16
9⅞	7⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	64	7⅝	7¼	7¼	− ⅜
51	45½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	14	45¼	44	44	−1½
80½	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	3	65	60	60	−10
8⅝	4½	Atlas Tack	5	4¾	4	4	− ¼
2⅞	1¼	Auburn Auto	17	1⅞	⅞	⅞	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	289	6¼	5⅜	5½	− ⅞
		B					
19⅞	14	Bald Loco ct	251	15¼	12⅝	13⅜	− ¾
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	89	3½	3	3	− ⅜
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	32	4	3⅛	3¼	− ¾
14⅞	8¼	Bangor & Ar	5	8½	8	8	− ¼
16⅜	9⅞	Barber As (½e)	19	9⅞	8½	9	−1¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	5	4¼	4	4	−1
13⅜	8	Barnsdall (.30e)	105	8⅛	7⅝	8	− ⅛
36¾	25¼	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	19	25	20¼	21	−4¼
35¾	24	Beat Cream (1a)	8	24	18½	19¾	−4¼
112½	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104⅜	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	M'y16
127	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122½	120	120	M'y14
9⅞	7¾	Beld-Hem (.40e)	9	7⅞	7½	7½	− ½
67½	60¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	‡	66	66	66	Apr20
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	126	29	25¼	26½	−3⅜
22½	18⅛	Ben Ind (.45e)	13	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝	− ¾
56¾	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	
39	26½	Best & Co(1.60a)	7	26	25	25	−4
59¾	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	419	74	65⅝	66¾	−7⅝
125½	114	Beth S 7% pf(7)	13	115¾	113¼	113¼	−4⅛
34½	16½	Bigelow-S (1e)	8	16⅞	14	15⅜	−1⅝
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	12	16½	15	15½	−1⅝
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	43	7	6	6¼	− ¾
23¼	15	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	15¾	13½	13½	−3
28⅜	18¾	Boeing Airplane	162	19½	16⅞	17⅝	−3⅜
29⅜	21½	Bohn A&B (½e)	15	22	20	20	−2½
29¼	21	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	20	19⅛	19⅛	−1⅞
24¼	18⅛	Borden Co (.60e)	38	18¾	17⅞	18½	− ⅞
23¾	15¾	Borg-Warn (½e)	80	16¼	12⅝	14	−2⅛
2¾		Boston & Maine	3	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
37¼	27¼	Bower Roll B(3)	9	29¼	27	27½	−2
7⅞	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	30	5¼	4¾	4⅞	− ¼
13¾	9⅛	Bridgeport B	60	9½	8	8⅛	−1⅝
23¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	81	15⅜	13½	14	−1¾
39⅜	33	Briggs & Str (3)	8	51	28	28	−5
53¾	43	Bristol M (2.40)	6	40	39	39	−4
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	56	2⅝	2¼	2¼	− ⅜
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	8	17⅜	17½	17½	− ⅜
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	147	18⅛	15¼	16¼	−2⅝
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pt	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅜	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	8	57	56½	57	−1⅛
25½	14½	Bkly Un G (½e)	20	15	13¼	13⅝	−2¼
37½	30	Brown Sh (1e)	6	29½	27	27	−3
29½	16¼	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	24	16⅞	14¾	14¾	−3
10⅛	6⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	27	7¾	6½	6¾	−1⅜
6¼	3⅛	Budd Mfg	80	3½	3⅛	3¼	− ⅛
6¼	3⅜	Budd Wheel	45	4	3½	3½	− ½
33¼	20	Bullard Co (½e)	39	26	23	23	−2⅞
33	21	Bullova Wat(2a)	12	30	27⅝	27⅝	−3½
21⅝	14⅜	Burling Mill (1)	35	14½	13	13	−1⅜
12½	8	Bur Ad M(.20e)	25	8½	8	8½	
5¼	2½	Bush Terminal	41	2⅞	2	2⅛	− ¾
7⅜	4⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	28	4⅞	4½	4½	− ½
3¼	19	But Bros pf(1½)	10	18¾	18	18	−1
4½	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	20	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Byers (AM) Co	32	7⅝	6¼	6½	−1⅜
15½	9½	Byron Jack (1)	10	10	9	9	−1⅛
		C					
26⅞	16	Calif Pack (¼e)	12	15	14	14½	−1½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	60	1¼	1	1	− ¼
8⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla(½e)	80	5½	4⅝	4⅞	− ⅞
19½	12⅛	Camp Wy (.65e)	21	13¼	11	11	−2½
23½	14⅜	Can Dry	50	14	11¾	12⅜	−1⅞
6⅝	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	100	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	− ¼
40½	32½	Cannon M (⅓e)	2	32	32	32	− ¼
6	3⅞	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ¼
32¾	23	Carpenter (½e)	5	55½	22½	22½	−5½
3⅛	2⅜	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	− ¼
75	45½	Case (J I) Co	12	47½	40	40	−9½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	28	44½	43	44½	−2⅞
35½	23⅝	Celanese (⅛a)	78	23½	20	21	−3½
12½	5¾	Celotex Corp	37	5⅞	5	5	− ⅞
26¼	19½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	19¾	19½	19½	M'y20
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	21	2	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
3⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	− ⅝
11¾	6	Cent Violetta S	9	6¼	4	4	−2½
6	3½	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3	3	− ½
41½	27	Cerro de Pas(2e)	35	26¾	24	24	−3¾
8⅜	3⅝	Cert-teed Prod	44	4	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅜
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	9	18⅛	16¼	16¼	−2¼
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.40e)	8	22	18	18	−3½
2½	14	Checker Cab	2	12	11	12	−2
42⅜	32	Ches&Ohio(2½)	62	32½	30⅝	31½	−1½
97½	87⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	M'y18

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅜	35⅜	Ches Corp	39	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	M'y17
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
1⅛	½	Chi & N West pf	4	⅜	¼	¼	− ⅜
2⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	1	1	1	
12⅛	7½	Chi Mail Order	2	7½	6½	6¾	−1
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y20
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	29	10	8⅝	8⅝	−1⅝
35⅞	26	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	26	23¼	23¼	−3¼
50	45½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y13
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	⅛	⅛	M'y20
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
11½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅜
16⅛	10⅛	Chickasha Cot	15	10	9	9	−1⅛
6⅝	3¼	Childs Co	38	3½	2½	2⅝	− ⅞
91⅜	59½	Chrysler (2½e)	226	59⅜	54	56½	−5¼
14¼	10¼	City I & F (.60e)	1	11	10⅛	10⅛	− ½
4½	2	City Stores	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	− ¼
40¼	26	Clark Eq (1¼e)	13	26¼	24	24	−2⅞
43¼	29	Clev Gr B (.40e)	13	29⅞	26	26½	−5½
41½	26½	Climax M (1.20)	27	27¾	25⅜	25½	−2¼
45½	28¾	Cluett P (½e)	53	28	25½	27½	−2⅛
131	109	Coca-Cola(1½e)	21	108	99½	100	−9
63	58½	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	58	57	57	−1½
20	11⅜	Colgate P (½)	77	11⅜	10⅛	10½	−1⅝
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 0
35½	21½	Collins&A(2¼e)	36	21	16½	18	−3½
24	16	Col Fuel & Iron	32	16	13¾	13¾	−3¾
26⅜	17	Col Br A (.90e)	14	17	16	16½	−1½
26¼	17	Col Br B (.90e)	8	17½	16	16⅜	−1
7½	4¾	Col G & E (.20e)	322	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	− ½
93½	80	Col G&E pfA (6)	4	78	76	76	−4
8½	4¼	Colum Pict	25	4⅛	3½	3½	− ¾
23½	15	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	
98¾	77¾	Col Carb (2e)	3	77½	73	73	−6
48	31½	Coml Credit (4)	27	30½	28	28½	−3½
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	
56	38	Coml Inv Tr (4)	25	36⅞	33	33½	−4½
113	106¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	5	98½	97¼	98½	−8¼
16⅜	8½	Coml Solvents	152	8¾	8	8¼	− ¾
1½	⅞	Com'th & South	299	1⅛	1⅛	⅞	− ⅛
73¼	51	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	47	42	46¾	−3¾
33	27	Com Edis (1.80)	164	27	26	26½	− ⅞
6¼	3	Conde Nast	2	3	2¾	2¾	− ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	15⅜	14	14	−1¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	7	9¾	9	9	−1⅜
31½	23½	Consol Aircraft	69	24	19¾	21½	−3¾
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	13	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	−1⅞
9⅞	5¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	132	6	4⅝	4⅞	−1⅞
32⅞	25	Cons Edison (2)	140	25¼	23	24⅜	−1½
110⅛	103	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	103	97¼	97¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40	100.22	100.22	100.22
5 3¼s '41	103.25	103.25	103.25
6 3¼s '46-44	108.26	108.22	108.22
10 4s '54-44	112.11	112.11	112.11
1 2¾s '47-45	107.4	107.4	107.4
3 2½s '45	107.4	107.4	107.4
6 2¾s '56-46	112.18	112.18	112.15
20 3s '46-46	108.28	108.24	108.24
21 3⅛s '49-46	109.14	109.10	109.10
18 4¼s '52-47	118.10	118.10	118.10
1 2s '50-48	101.28	101.28	101.28
10 2½s '53-49	108.17	103.17	103.17
11 3s '55-51	108.18	108.12	108.12
39 2¼s '53-51	101.24	101.20	101.20
30 2¾s '60-55	105.18	105.10	105.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

45 3s '47-42	103.28	103.26	103.28
3 3¼s '64-44	106.18	106.18	106.18
1 3s '49-44	105.24	105.24	105.24

Home Owners' Loan

2 3s '52-44	105.16	105.16	105.16
2 1¾s '47-45	100.20	100.20	100.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 Adams Exp 4½s '46st	108¼	108	108
6 Allegheny cv 5s '44	75	72	72
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
33 Allegheny 5s '50 st	30	27	27
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
18 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅛	107¼	107¼
48 Am & For P 5s2030	53½	52½	52½
22 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101¾	101½	101¾
36 Am T&T 3½s '43 a			
	106	21-32	106⅛ 106 21-32
38 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105	104¼	104¼
30 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅛	105	105
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	102	102	102
2 Am V/W&E 6s '75	102	100	100
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103	102¾	103
22 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101¾	101½	101¾
36 Am T&T 3½s '43 a			
	106	21-32	106⅛ 106 21-32
38 Am T&T 3¼s '66	105	104¼	104¼
30 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅛	105	105
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	102	102	102
2 Am V/W&E 6s '75	102	100	100
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103	102¾	103
2 Ar&O 2000 st D	18¼	16	16
8 Ar&O '96 st F	17¼	15½	15½
124 Ar&O cv '60 st	8¾	7½	7¾
153 AngCNitra deb '67	34	34	34
251 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	96	96
31 AT&SF 4s '95	101¾	101⅛	101⅛
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	83	83	83
5 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
22 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103	103
13 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106¼	105⅝	105⅝
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99	99	99
10 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
4 A C Line 5s '45	68	63	63
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	33	33	33
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	25	25	25
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	65	65	65
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	103½	103½	103½
8 B&O 1st mtge '48 st	58⅜	57¼	57¼
16 B&O '95 st A	18	15½	15½
30 B&O '95 st C	20	19	19
12 B&O 2000 st D	18¼	16	16
8 B&O '96 st F	17¼	15½	15½
124 B&O cv '60 st	8¾	7½	7¾
153 AngCNitra deb '67	34	34	34
251 Arm Del 4s '55	97½	96	96
31 AT&SF 4s '95	101¾	101⅛	101⅛
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	83	83	83
5 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
22 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103	103
13 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106¼	105⅝	105⅝
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99	99	99
10 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	95	95	95
4 A C Line 5s '45	68	63	63
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	33	33	33
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	25	25	25
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	65	65	65
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	103½	103½	103½
8 B&O 1st mtge '48 st	58⅜	57¼	57¼
16 B&O '95 st A	18	15½	15½
30 B&O '95 st C	20	19	19
12 B&O 2000 st D	18¼	16	16
8 B&O '96 st F	17¼	15½	15½
124 B&O cv '60 st	8¾	7½	7¾
153 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101¾	101	101
42 Boston&Me 5s '67	44½	43⅝	43⅞
27 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	40	38	38
2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	44¼	44	44
2 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	40	40	40
1 Bost&Me 5s '55	44	44	44
8 Bost&Me 5s '55 st	40¾	38	38
5 Bklu Edis 3½s '66	106½	105	105
17 BklyMsnTr4½s'66 ct	84½	83¾	83¾
2 BkQn C&Rb cn 5s '41ct	42¾	42¾	42¾
6 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	84¼	84	84
2 Bkly Un G 5s '46	111½	111½	111½
16 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	84¼	84	84
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	02	102	102
21 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109¾	109¾	109¾
20 Bur C R&No 5s	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 Bur C R&No 5s '34	3	3	3
13 Bush Term 5s '53	37½	36	36
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	48¼	47¼	47¼
28 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102⅝	101¾	101¾
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	86½	86½	86½
14 Can Nat s '69Oct	87½	85½	85½
30 CanNat Ry 4¾s '55	85	84½	84½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84	84¼	84¼
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84	84¼	84¼
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	82¼	82¼
17 Can Nor 6½ '46	99⅛	98½	98½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	91½	91½	91½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	94	94	94
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	61⅞	58	58
17 Can Pac 4s perp	47½	44½	44½
9 Can ofGa 5s '59 C	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Can ofGa cn 5s '45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Can New Eng 4s '61	44	43¼	43¼
5 Can Pac 5s '60	36¼	35¾	35¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	63½	62⅛	62⅛
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	55	55	55
3 Cen R R N J 5s'87	13	12	12
7 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12	11½	11½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	11½	11½	11½
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	66½	65	65¼
11 ChampP&P(38)4¾s'50	102¼	102	102
2 C&O 4½s '92	121	121	121
39 C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	94½	95⅝
15 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96¼	96	96
38 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	101⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9¾	9⅛	9⅛
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	81	81	81
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84	83¼	83¾
1 CB&Q gen 5s '71	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	82½	82½	92½
14 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	120½	119¼	119¼
23 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12½	11	11
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	10¼	10	10
5 Chi & Erie 5s '82	95	95	95
44 Chi Gt West 4s '59	21½	20	21¼
16 Chi I&L 6s '66	47⅜	43⅜	43⅜
2 Chi I&L 5s '47	13½	12½	13⅜
8 Chi I&L 5s '66	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
3 Chi I&L 5s '47	15	15	15
44 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5	4½	4½
72 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89P	19	19	19
13 CM&SP 4½s '89C	20	19	19
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	20⅛	15¼	15¼
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	7½	7	7
5 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	11½	10½	10½
27 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	1½	1½
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	7⅛	6½	6½
3 Chi&NW 4s 87	10¼	10	10
24 CRI & P 4½s 52A	5	4½	4½
5 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1	1
32 CRI&P 4s 88	11	10	10
9 C R I & P rfg 4s34	4½	4	4
11 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	4¼	4	4
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s60	48	48	48
4 CTH&SE inc 5s60	44	42	42
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104¾	104¼	104¼
11 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	102¼	102	102
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	88	88	88
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Childs2Co 5s 43	41	41	41
250 City of NY 3s B80wi	89⅞	89	89
183 City of NY 3s 80 wi	89	88¼	88⅜
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
18 CCC&StL 4½s 77	40¼	39	39
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	59	59	59
17 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s65	108	108	108
7 ClevUn Term 5s 73	69¼	68½	68½
3 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	62	61	61
1 Col F&I 5s 70	67½	67½	67½
7 ColGSo 4½s 80	23¼	21	21

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	100	100	100
16 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	102½	101½	101½
67 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	98⅞	98⅞
2 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s68	108	107⅞	107⅞
192 Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	111	109½	109½
20 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	108	107¼	107¼
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	102½	103½
13 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	104¾	104¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 58	106	105¾	105¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	103⅜	103	103
40 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	56	56	56
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	106⅞	106	106
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103	103	103
1 Container Corp 6s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 Crown Cork 4½s '48	100½	100	100
12 Crown Cork 4s '50	104⅛	104	104
11 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103	102	102
2 Cuba Nor Ry 5s '42	24	24	24
5 Cuba RR 7½s '46	40	40	40
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	44	42	42
1 Del P&L 4½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Del P&L 4¼s '68	104	104	104
2 Del&RO 4½s'36	6½	6½	6½
17 D&RG 4s '36	6	5½	5½
11 Det Ed 4½s '61	108	107⅞	107⅞
4 Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
10 DulMissabe&Il3½s '62	105½	105½	105½
26 DuquenseLit 3½s '65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	92	92	92
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105½	105⅛	105⅜
58 Erie rfg 5s '67	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
88 Erie rfg 5s '75	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
1 Erie 4s '96	49¾	49¾	49¾
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20½	18⅞	18¾
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	14½	14½	14½
2 Erie cv 4s '53B	15½	15½	15½
7 Fbanks&Morse 4s '56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	101	101	101
4 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101½	101½	101½
1 Fed Lt & T 5s 42 st	102½	102½	102½
23 FstoneT&R 3½s '48	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
45 Fla E Cst 5s '74	4	4½	4½
6 Gen Cable 4½s '47	99¾	99¼	99¾
6 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	103¾	103½	103½
13 Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	64½	63	63
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	15	15	15
28 Goodrich 4½s '56	101¼	100¾	101
30 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97	95	95
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	91	91	91
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	79	79	79
17 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	79	76½	76½
14 Gt Nor 4¼s A '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
72 Gt Nor 4s '46G	98¼	97	97
21 Gt Nor 4s '46H	91¾	90½	90⅜
22 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72	71	71
10 G Bay&W deb B	5½	5½	5½
7 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	101½	101	101
1 Gulf St Ut 4½s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	67¼	67¼	67¼
4 Hock V 4½s'59	118	118	118
6 Housatonic 5s'37	44	44	44
15 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	25⅝	25	25
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	40	38	38
21 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	10	10	10
25 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	108⅞	108¾	108¾
13 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	38⅛	35¼	35¼
21 Ill Cen 4s'66	31⅞	30	30
4 Ill Cen 5s'55	45	45	45
24 C&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	36¼	34⅛	34½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	33	30	30
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	102¾	102⅛	102⅛
5 Inspirat Cop 4½s'52	92	92	92
4 Interb R Tr 7s'32	67½	67½	67½
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	67½	67	67
19 Interb R Tr 6s'32	31	29¼	29¼
2 Interb Rap 5s'41	30½	30½	30½
21 Interb RTr rg 5s'66 ct	71	70	70
7 Interb R Trrfg 5s'66	70	70	70
15 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	84½	82	82
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	8¼	8	8
3 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	8	8	8
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	45¼	44	44
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	58½	55	55½
3 Int Paper 4½s'55	93	93	93
1 Int Paper 5s'47	100¾	100	100
5 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	88	88	88
6 Int Rys C Am 5s'52	85	85	85
28 Int T&T 4½s'52	25½	23	23
28 Int T&T 5s'55	28	25	25
22 KCFt S & Mem 4½'36	28	27	27¼
10 K C South 5s'50	50⅜	50	50¼
1 K C South 3s'50	57	57	57
1 K C Term 4s'60	105¼	105¼	105½
38 Keith (B F) 6s'46	102	101½	101½
3 Koppers Co 4s'51	102	102	102
6 Lac Gas 5½s'53	42	40	40¼
5 Lac Gas 5s '42	81	81	81
1 Lac Gas 5s '52	80½	80½	80½
1 L S & M S 3½s' 97	81	81	81
10 Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	32	32
11 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	48	47½	47½
6 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	52¾	52	52
2 Leh Val Coal 5½s '54 st	24¼	24	24
2 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	35	35	35
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	11	11	11
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	9½	9½	9½
7 LehValH 5½s 2003 asd	9¾	9½	9½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	9¼	9	9
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	9	9	9
2 Libby McN&L 4s'55	100½	100½	100½
10 Liggett & M 7s '44	122½	122	122
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	123¼	123¼	123⅛
5 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Loews 3½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	90	90	90
4 Lou & Nash 3¾s'53 B	95¼	95¼	95¼
15 Lou&N 4½s 2003	88	87	87
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	40	40	40
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	35	35	35
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90	77	76½	76½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	76½	76½	76½
2 Manhat Ry 2d4s 2013	40½	40½	40½
5 Marion StShov6s '47	72	72	72
5 Market St Ry 7s '47	60	60	60
36 Mead Johns 3¾s'56	85½	82	82
5 Mead Corp 4½s'55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
18 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	98½	98½	98½
1 Midland RRNJ 5s'50	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
1 Mil & or 1st 4½s'39	40	40	40
1 Milpasas&Gulf 4s 47	9	9	9
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	4¾	4	4
11 M--Tex 5s '62A	11	10¾	10¾
17 M-K-T 1st 5s '67	3½	3½	3½
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
1 M-K-T 5s '66	20¼	20	20
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	7⅜	3¾	3¾
11 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	13	13	13
108 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	13¾	13	13
64 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	13½	13	13
14 Mo Pac 5s'81	14	13	13
67 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	2	1⅞	1⅞
10 Moo & Oh 5s '38	102	102	102
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	26	26	26
6 Mob & O 4½s'77	24½	22½	22½
5 MontPow 3½s'61	107½	106½	107½
28 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98½	97	97
4 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	27½	25	25
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	38	37½	37½
11 Mount St Ed 3¾s'48	106¼	105	105
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	104¾	104	104
4 Nat Distill 3½s'49	100⅛	100¼	100¼
4 Natl Steel 3s '65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
4 Natl Supply 3½s '54	102⅛	102	102
19 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123½	122½	122½
1 NEng T&T 4½s '61B	123	123	123

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 N O Pu Su 5s '52A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
19 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104	103⅞	104
9 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	30	27	27
5 NO Tex&M 5s35A	26	22½	22½
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 NY & Erie 1st 4s 47	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	97	97	97
35 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48	45	45
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	41	38½	38½
15 NYC cn 4s 98	48	45¾	45¾
6 NYC 3¾s 46	75	75	75
14 NYC cv 3¼s 52	46	43½	43⅝
14 NYC&HR 4s 42	89½	89	89
18 Third Ave 4s'60	48	45	45
5 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	106¾	106¾	106¾
68 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	101	100½	100½
21 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
12 Un Pac 3½s '71	94	93	93
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108 15-32	108 15-32	
11 Un Pac 3½s '70	93	92⅞	93
5 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	62	62	62
15 Unit Drug 5s '53	75½	77½	77½
1 Un NJRR&Can 4s '44	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 US Steel 3¼s '48	103 1-32	103	103 1-32
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100	99	99
30 Utah P&L 5s '44	99	98	98
20 Va El & Pow 3¼s'68	108⅜	108¼	108¼
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	106	105	105
27 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	3¼	4⅛	4⅛
26 Wabash 1st 5s '39	35	34	34
14 Wabash 2d 5s '39	13	12	12
23 Wabash 5s '76 B	4¾	4⅛	4⅛
27 Wabash 4½s '78C	4½	4¼	4¼
1 Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Walker H 4¼s'45	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Warner Bros 6s '48	84	83	83
12 Warren Bros 6s '41	21	20	20
2 Wash Term 3½s'45	107½	107½	107½
5 West Shore 4s 2361	40	40	40
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	35	35	35
10 Westch Lt 3½s'67	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 Westn Md 4½s'52	86	86	86
8 Westn Md 4s '52	76	75	75
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	12¼	12	12
3 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	10⅞	10¾	10¾
10 Western Un 5s '51	59⅛	58	58
4 Western Un 5s '60	58	58	58
4 Western Un 4½s '50	56	54½	54½
1 Westvac Stl 4½s'66A	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	10½	10	10
28 Wilson & Co 4s '55	105⅛	104	104
19 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	99¼	98	98
20 Pen Rr gen 4s '65	97	94¼	94¼
10 PenRR4½s deb '70	82	81	81
27 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	91½	90	90½
2 PenRR 4s '48	114	114	114
6 Pen RR 3¼s '70	72	72	72
19 Pen RR 3¼s '52	78¾	76½	76½
2 PeoGL&C Chi 5s '47	114½	114	114
2 PeoriaE Ist 4s '40	59	59	59
10 PeoriaE inc 4s '90	3¾	3¼	3¼
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	49	49	49
24 PhelpsDodge 3½s '52	108	107⅛	107⅛
29 Phila Ca 5s '67	104⅜	104½	104½
2 Phil Elec 3¼s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
14 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	2⅜	2½	2½
18 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10¼	9¾	9¾
25 Philipsfire Ry 4s 37	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
38 Phillips Pet 3s 48	105⅜	105⅛	105½
15 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	102½	101	101
8 PCC & St L 4¼s 77	95	95	95
5 Pitts & W 4½s 58A	41	40	40
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	40¼	40¼	40⅛
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	41¼	41¼	41⅜
28 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	68⅞	66	66
11 Por Ri Tob 6s 42	71	70	70
1 Por Ri Tr&Lt 4½s'42 unst	71	71	71
14 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	17	16	16
1 Pub Sve E & G 3¼s'68	111½	111½	111½
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	101	100	100
13 Readg 4½s'58 '97 A	64¼	64	64
4 Readg Jer Cen 3½s'51	54	54	54
15 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	97	95	95
8 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 xw	97	95½	95½
13 Republic Steel 5½s'54	104¾	103½	103½
7 Republic Steel 4½s'61	92⅜	92¼	92¼
17 Republic Steel 4½s'61	92⅜	92¼	92¼
1 Rev Cop & B 4¼s'56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8 Richfield Oil 4s'52	103½	103½	103½
2 Rio Gr Junc 5s '39	33	33	33
3 Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	9	7	7
2 Roch G & E 4s'39	106½	105½	105½
8 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	6	6	6
2 SLIM&S 4s R&G '33	55½	55½	55½
13 St L S F 5s '50 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 St L S F 5s '50 B ct	9	9	9
93 St L S F 4½s '78	9	8½	8½
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 St L S W 5s '52	14	14	14
3 St L S W rfg 5s '90	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 St P & K C Sh L 4½s'41	43¼	43¼	43¼
8 SA&A Pass 4s '43	59	57½	57½
4 Schulco 6½s '46B st	39	38¼	38¼
75 Seab AL cn 6s '45	4½	2⅝	2⅝
11 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	3	2⅜	2⅜
45 Sea AL 4s '50 st	7	6⅞	6⅞
9 Sea AL rfg 4s '50	2⅜	2¼	2¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '50 ct	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Sea-All Fla 6s'35Act	1⅞	1¾	1¾
32 Shellfin 2¼s'54 Dreg	94	92¾	94½
12 Simmons cv 4s '52	98	97	97
20 Skelly Oil 3s '50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
26 Socony-Vac 3s '64	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 So Bell T&T 3s'62	106¼	106	106
3 SoBellT&T 3s '79

Mead Asserts Guard Needed On Tolerance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, N. Y., May 21—An impregnable military defense and strengthening of the nation's institutions of political and religious liberty must go hand in hand if the United States is to be rendered safe from aggression from without and disintegration within, according to Senator James W. Mead (D) of New York.

"If we build strong and invulnerable our military lines of defense, let us also be sure that we are not permitting any 'Trojan horse' or 'fifth columns' to develop under the advantages and liberties of our happy system," Senator Mead warned in an address before the Long Island Lodge of B'nai B'rith, at Temple Israel here yesterday.

"We must build up our defense strong. We must war against intolerance and bigotry and misunderstanding here in America.

"We have the wealth, the resources and the industrial power to produce the material weapons that are needed for our adequate national prtoection. We are going immediately at work in providing these necessary weapons of defense.

"But I say to you that our most serious enemy will not be the parachutist, nor the airplane bomber, nor any of the terrifying implements of modern war. If we are made vulnerable to assault, it will be because we have failed to strengthen, to solidify and to adequately provide the defenses of tolerance, of neighborliness, of good will among our own people.

"We must not turn our backs to the domestic problems which confront the nation nor must we blind ourselves to what could happen in the future at the hands of those who are unfriendly to our way of life. I am not warning against the inevitable, but rather I am advocating that we be prepared in every manner against the unpredictable."

American Marine Pay Raise Granted

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Bert L. Todd, General Secretary of the United Licensed Officers of the U. S. A., said that a number of American steamship companies have granted 10 per cent wage increases to marine officers employed in foreign trade.

Mr. Todd said U. L. O. officials had begun conferences with Frank J. Taylor, President of the American Merchant Marine Institute, regarding wage increases for licensed officers, and that several ship companies which are members of the Institute have already granted the recommended 10 per cent increase.

Among these, he said, were the United States Lines, Baltimore Mail Steamship Company, American Export Lines, Seas Shipping Company, American South African Line, and Moore-McCormack.

Mr. Todd said that the pay increases were "a recognition of the increased responsibilities and dangers faced by American officers in foreign trade due to the present wartime conditions."

Union to Deliver Milk in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Striking milk wagon drivers prepared today to resume milk deliveries under their own supervision pending settlement of a wage dispute with major dealers in the metropolitan area.

The plan was announced by Leslie G. Goudie, head of the Teamsters Joint Council, with which the drivers' union is affiliated.

Mr. Goudie said the union would transport milk from farm to dairy and from dairy to customers in its own trucks. The milk would be pasturized at independent dairies with which the union has contracts.

Henry Weber, President of the drivers' union, said 81 of the city's 130 dealers have signed contracts paying the old wage scale of $48 per week plus commissions. The major dairies, however, are standing firm on a proposed scale of $30 plus commissions.

There was no immediate prospect of a resumption of wage negotiations. Meanwhile, 59 city police squads and groups of State Highway policemen were assigned to protect plants and trucks carrying milk from farms to dairies.

Pendergast Faces New Prosecution

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 21 (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court has demanded further prosecution of Tom Pendergast and R. Emmet O'Malley for a "gross imposition and fraud perpetrated upon this court" in the compromise in 1935 of a Missouri fire insurance rate case.

The court instructed Richard K. Phelps, Acting United States District Attorney, to present all information he can assemble to the next grand jury, which has been called for June 24.

He was instructed to get together information concerning the activities of Pendergast, O'Malley, A. L. McCormack, St. Louis, Mo., insurance executive, and "others" in connection with settlement of the case.

Pendergast and O'Malley pleaded guilty to charges they evaded Federal income taxes on money paid them in connection with the compromise effected while O'Malley was State Insurance Superintendent.

Methodists Urge Calm in Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—The New York East Conference of the Methodist Church records its condemnation of the Nazi invasion of small countries, characterizing it as "inhuman and un-Christian." At the same time, the Conference urges Americans to avoid "war hysteria." A resolution adopted at the closing session says:

"We call upon the ministers and people of our churches to keep cool in a fevered time, in the firm belief that an America which keeps out of war can in the long run best rid the world of war and promote a just and lasting peace."

Citing Nazi and Russian aggressions in Finland, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, another resolution says they were "without any justification in international law and are utterly abhorrent to all civilized concepts of international justice and action."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. H-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Facing Boston Common—Two or three room apartment, with bath; just renovated; references required. Cap. 5893.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—June 15 to Sept. 15, entire lower floor, 4 rooms, kitchen and bath, porch and yard. Woodley 6208.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 82nd East—7 rooms, 3 baths, furnished; sublet June to Oct., $150 (below unfurnished price). BU. 8-7830.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed, fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable; booklets. THE FULLER REST. Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. No. 8.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FOR SALE OR RENT

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—8-room house, excellent location near college; partially furnished if desired; 2-car garage. Write Box D-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 West 113th St. (Apt. 41)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care. MRS. HILL. UN 4-9136.

HOUSES TO LET

KATONAH, N. Y.—7 rooms, garage, new, economical, country lane, near station, school, hour from N. Y. C.; $75. Edwards, Tel. Katonah 538.

WOODSTOCK, N. Y.—Furnished modern house, garage, compact and convenient, electrically equipped, large living room with fireplace, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath; near village. LATOUR, Hotel LeMarquis, 12 E. 31st St., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

REAL ESTATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Corner lot for sale, approximately 2 acres; highest point Arlington Ridge, Va., overlooking Washington and Potomac; good development possibilities; 10 minutes from downtown Washington. E. L. McLANE, 1497 Meridian Place, N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Attractive, comfortable rooms, single and double; convenient location, near church. Tel. Ken. 9426.

BOSTON, 25 St. Stephen Street, S. 3—Two connecting rooms, quiet and home-like; transient or permanent. MISS J. G. COLE.

BOSTON, 411 Marlboro St., Suite 6—Rooms with running water and shower; river view; transients, Com. 9218.

DISCRIMINATING guests—Front, 17 ft., $7.00 (private cooking cabinet $6.50); cool $5.50. IRMA THOMPSON (925 W. End), 105th, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—RAILING RESIDENCE CLUB, 2345 Broadway—College students' home, available summer rates; men and women; enjoy comfort in congenial, refined atmosphere; references. Traf. 7-4463.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave.—Private family offers large front, running water; sunny single, private bath. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (Broadway)—Double, running water, $8; single, private bath, $7; single studio, $5.50. DAVIS (7C).

N. Y. C. (cor. 112th St. and Riverside Drive)—Two lovely rooms facing Drive. Tel. MO. 2-1392.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, active, willing, references, moderate wage with Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. Stevens, 140 Murray St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Modern Cape Cod Cottage in restricted community one minute to private beach and harbor, rights conveyed; lot contains 19M square feet with large oak and pine shade; town has low valuation and tax rate. For appointment write—Box 234, West Harwich, Massachusetts.

SUMMER RENTALS

LARGE, comfortable home on Nantucket Sound, completely furnished; references required. Address, Box 15, West Harwich, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc.
LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR GARDEN-LOVERS ONLY
Freehold. Architect's designed house, built 1901. "THE BARNS," RADLETT, HERTS, having unique Dell Garden, Rockery, Garden perfect condition, with Chip Shot Golf during Summer months. Visit essential. Squash Court constructed in Timber Barn, date 1770. 1¾ acres. House 54 ft. long, facing South. Loggia. Dining Room 15 ft. x 16 ft. Lounge 28 ft. long. 4 Bedrooms. Dressing Room. Good Kitchen. Scullery. Covered outhouses. 5 minutes main line station. Electric. Gas. Main water.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend your holiday in old country house. Lovely quiet country. Garage. Walks. Fishing. Tennis; from 3½ gns. weekly. Tel. Milfield 217. Mrs. Grey, Milfield Hill, Wooler.

POST WANTED

YOUNG LADY, junior clerk, requires position; knowledge of shorthand, typing and book-keeping; Christian Scientists preferred. JEAN MARSDEN, 2, Oakenshaw Lane, Walton, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful Shropshire border country; near Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on reuest.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
There is Peace and Comfort awaiting you at this modern establishment. Tel. 2752. Apply P. H. BENN.

DEVON AND CORNWALL—2 excellent guest houses in beautiful surroundings (Dawlish and Newquay); well recommended; moderate inclusive terms; free illus. brochure No. 14. BISHOP, "Fairfield," Dawlish.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

EASTBOURNE, FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

EASTBOURNE, "CAVENDISH VILLA," 30, CAVENDISH PLACE—1 minute Pier and Parades; H. and C. all bedrooms; from 2 gns. Phone 3395. MRS. K. PAGE.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H. and C., bathroom every floor; with breakfast, 6/6 per night; from 35/- per week. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

ILFRACOMBE: St. Martins, Torrs Park—Board residence; lovely position; restful; near Christian Science church. Tel. 444, MISS HALL.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.
"Where rest and peace are found"

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere.
Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Edgar, Glendorgal, Grasmere. Board residence; very comfortable, electric light, delightful situation, convenient for buses.

LAKE DISTRICT—Short distance from Keswick, on bus route; board residence, all conveniences, garage, good walking center. Mrs. Horton, Brackenrigg, Keswick. Phone 258.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31-32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. SLOUGH.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59 Osborne Road **Regent Hotel**
Good Board Residence, Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

REIGATE, SURREY, MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London, 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

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Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

TORQUAY
In a beautiful bay, at the very water's edge. A warm welcome awaits you at
YE OLDE CARY ARMS HOTEL
BABBACOMBE BEACH, TORQUAY
Resident Proprietor 'Phone 87110

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage, modern beds, excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. S. HALE.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS, 12 Carlton Terrace, Royal Ave., Onchan, near promenade, golf links, shops, amusements; home comforts; with or without board; reasonable terms. L. R. HARRISON.

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HOTEL MOLIERE
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(near Ave. de l'Opéra and Palais Royal)
Quiet Family Hotel
Very modern accommodation
Single rooms from Frs. 30.-. With bath Frs. 50.-.

SCOTLAND

DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, Clyde Street, Kirn—Small, comfortable hotel, near pier; pleasant garden; all modern conveniences; garage. Phone Dunoon 182. CLARKSON.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

Geneva, HOTEL-PENSION CITY, near Christian Science church, Rond Point de Plainpalais. Running water, every comfort, moderate prices.

GENEVA—PENSION—Mr. and Mme. KAUFMANN, 48 Boulevard des Tranchées—H. and C. running water; summer price from Fr. 7. incl.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields:
Moderate Terms

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NORTH WALES, Llanfair Talhaiarn, Abergele, in peaceful Elwy Valley, Glasfryn Guest House: also furn. bungalow to let. Prop.: Mrs. Rodwell.

England

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

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Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Wm. BARLOW
Footwear Specialist
61-63 Knowsley St
BOLTON

HOSE
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272, 12 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

FASHIONS
Despite War-time difficulties, we again offer the most interesting collection of distinctively styled COATS, SUITS, COSTUMES, DRESSES, UNDERWEAR, and MILLINERY at our usual attractive prices. Larger Fittings a Speciality. You are invited to stroll around the First Floor Fashion Showroom—without obligation, of course.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co., Ltd.
BRADFORD'S LEADING DRAPERS
WESTGATE

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Membre de Societe du Progress de la Coiffure
ERIC HARGREAVES
Court Hairdresser
28 LITTLE LANE
(Off Duckworth Lane)
TELEPHONE 3987
Machineless Permanent Wave
The Scientific Wave-Cut
ROSS LAIRD BEAUTY SALON

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

H. R. JACKSON
CORNER OF BRIDGE ST. and TYRELL ST.
Also at 24 Sunbridge Road

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Tel. 7459

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Harrison's (Motor Engineers) Ltd.
WARWICK ROAD, CARLISLE
Distributors
HUMBER, HILLMAN, SUNBEAM, TALBOT
Tel. 777. Open day and night.
Grams, "Motors"

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES AND CHILDRENS HAIRDRESSER — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
10-18 CONSCLIFFE ROAD
PHONE 3052

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S. E. YEOMANS
HALE & BOND
Ladies' Costumier and Gown Specialist
Est. 1915 53, The Wardwick
Tel. 3878 Derby

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
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A. F. HANSON
2 and 4 BRINKBURN AVENUE
High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer
Radio and Electrical Appliances
Established 1913 Tel. 71876

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Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

ENGLAND

HARROGATE

(Continued)

BUCKLEYS
Sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE FIELD'S
for
SUMMER FROCKS
in
WASHING SILKS
and
LINENS
Dainty Accessories
15-17 John William St. Phone 3540

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
New Season's Marmalade

LEEDS

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything Electrical
.... The latest light fittings, fires & cleaners
Contractors to H.M. Office of Works, Air Ministry and War Office ....
Bailey's
Tel. 31409
29, TRINITY ST. LEEDS

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Halton
24 New Market St.	"		
233 Dewsbury Rd.	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.,	Crossgates
5 Malvern Rd.	"		
129 Harehill Rd.	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
474 Roundhay Rd.	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
Ann 18, King Charles Street, Leeds 1 (Below Finglands and opposite Schofields)

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday & Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

(Continued)

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS
BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

CHARLES COOK
Moult House, Moult Street
MANCHESTER 2.
Military and Mufti Specialist
We carry a large stock of pre-war cloths.
Tel. No. BLAckfriars 5528

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne 'Phone 22787
8 Station Rd., Whitley Bay 'Phone 388

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
Tel. 26779
OPEN ALWAYS Nevill Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET ... FROM
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
OVER 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

ENGLAND

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

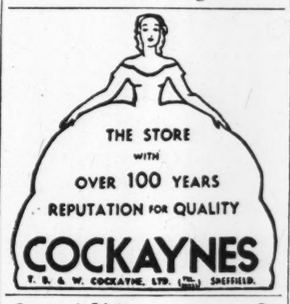
Rochdale Rubber Co.
17 Drake Street Tel. 3768
Appointed Agents for
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Burberrys, Aquascutum, Aquatite, Wayfarer and Ledux Tweed Travel Coats, Telemac, Etc.
50 years in Drake Street of service to the people of Rochdale.

J. E. NUTHALL
Practical Watch & Clock Maker
60A Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches
Jazz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings



Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

For Good Dressmaking
Edith Smith
16 Lydgate Lane, Crookes

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

BOOTHROYDS LTD.
have the Finest Collection of Smart Clothes in Southport

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68, Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

E. HAZELDINE
The Great Moor
Men's and Boys' Outfitter
Radiac Shirts 356 Buxton Rd.
Falcon Hats Gt. Moor,
Wolsey Wear Stockport
Tel: Gt. Moor 2273

FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

WALLASEY

S. PANTER BRICK
Liscard Road, Wallasey
NORVIC FOOTWEAR
"K" *Shoe Agency*
Shoe Repairs Telephone 4250

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPERS
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

JOHN FORD & CO.
for everything of the BEST in CHINA, GLASS and POTTERY
47 George Street Telephone 20748
Telegrams "Ford Edinburgh"

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A NEW HISTORY
by Agnes Mure Mackenzie
12/6 net
All New Scottish Books
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126 PRINCES STREET PHONE 31031

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91 Lothian Road, Edinburgh

GLASGOW

DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts. Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES
Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set 72/6
Marocain rucked and Scalloped designs. Bedspread to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double Size. Per Set 79/6
Wonderful Range of Quilts, from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street and
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
GLASGOW, W. 2. Tel. Western 2010

Tile, Stone and Brick
FIREPLACES
Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
66, Bath Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Apply for Catalogues. Tel. Douglas 0408

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High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
We stock
CREAMOLA
FOOD PRODUCTS
6 Kelvingrove St. Ph. 4709 Douglas

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
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Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books Glasgow

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Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM, Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank, Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
82, BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

PAN
Artistic Gifts
Glass, Pottery, Woodware, etc.
255, Bath Street Tel. Douglas 3325

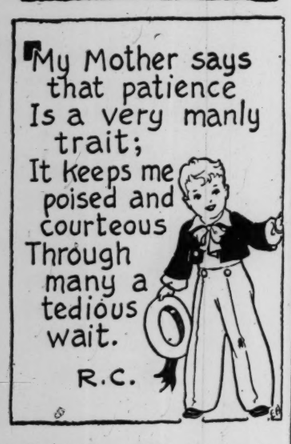
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners



The Boy Scarecrow

A Story for Children

Benjamin Bumplepeg woke up in bed. He had a thought at the back of his head, and it bothered him quite a bit because he couldn't remember just what it was. Then he remembered. "I must get up," said Benjamin Bumplepeg to himself, "and wash and dress and eat my wholesome cereal and find Candlewick, Turveytop, and Breadtoaster."

So he did these things one after another. Bertram Breadtoaster, Charles Candlewick, and Theodore Turveytop were in Theodore Turveytop's yard wondering what to do next. The mornings were still cool and they all had on their sweaters. They said "Good morning, Bumplepeg," to Benjamin, and Benjamin said "Good morning, Breadtoaster, Candlewick, and Turveytop," to them.

"Spring is here, Bumplepeg, Candlewick, and Breadtoaster," said Theodore Turveytop. "It would not surprise me to see a robin."

"About time to start our garden, Bumplepeg, Candlewick, and Turveytop," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"The ground is still too hard, Breadtoaster, Candlewick, and Bumplepeg," said Theodore Turveytop. "I tried it yesterday."

"We could make a scarecrow for it," said Benjamin Bumplepeg. "I thought of that this morning, and then I forgot it, and then I thought of it again."

"Have we got the old clothes?" questioned Charles Candlewick. "My Mother gives all the old clothes in our family to the Salvation Army soldier."

"So does mine," said Bertram Breadtoaster and Theodore Turveytop both together.

"Mine too," said Benjamin Bumplepeg. "But there's my old overcoat that she hasn't because it isn't good enough to give anybody. The moths got into it."

"I've got the hat," said Charles Candlewick.

"There are pieces of wood in the woodshed we could nail together to put your overcoat on, Bumplepeg," said Theodore Turveytop.

It was in Turveytop's yard that they had their garden, because Turveytop's was the largest yard and it was more fun to work a garden together than each by himself in his own yard. There were wood and a saw and a hammer and nails in the woodshed because Mr. Theodore Turveytop, Sr., liked to make things.

"I will get the hat," said Charles Candlewick. "They put it in the ash can because it has a hole in the top. But I took it out because I thought it might come in handy."

"I will get the overcoat," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

So by the time Benjamin Bumplepeg had got the coat, and Charles Candlewick the hat, Theodore Turveytop and Bertram Breadtoaster had nailed two pieces of wood together, one to make the scarecrow stand up and the other across it to make his arms. He had to be a small scarecrow because the overcoat wasn't long enough for anybody taller than Benjamin Bumplepeg.

"The crows will be just as shy of a boy scarecrow as a man scarecrow," said Charles Candlewick.

"He looks like Bumplepeg," said Bertram Breadtoaster.

"So he does," said Charles Candlewick and Theodore Turveytop.

"But do you know, Bumplepeg, Turveytop, and Candlewick," said Bertram Breadtoaster, "I don't remember ever seeing any crows around here."

"Neither do I," said Charles Candlewick.

"I never saw one myself," said Theodore Turveytop.

"But we may have some this summer," said Benjamin Bumplepeg.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Sunbeams Through Foliage Form Crescent Images During a Partial Eclipse?

A. T. W., of Hemet, Calif., writes asking for "an explanation of the phenomenon of crescent lights under trees during the time when the sun is crescent, as in partial eclipse."

The explanation of this phenomenon is the same as that of the **Camera obscura**, an optical device which produces images of outside objects by admitting light from them into a darkened chamber through a tiny hole. The light through this hole, on striking a flat, light-colored surface, produces an inverted picture or image of the source from which it came. A pinhole camera makes use of this optical fact.

That light passing through small

Rays of light coming from different points on the sun's surface travel in straight lines and cross each other on passing through a small opening, with the result that the image formed on the ground is reversed or inverted, as shown in this diagrammatic sketch.

openings forms an image of its source was observed and noted more than 2,000 years ago. Euclid, about 300 years before the Christian Era, referred to this phenomenon. Aristotle noted that the image of the sun produced by rays passing through foliage or latticework was round, and that during an eclipse the image was crescent-shaped. Leonardo da Vinci also wrote about the roundness of the sun's image after passing through a small angular opening.

In 1569, Giambattista della Porta, an Italian, wrote a detailed description of a camera obscura which included an inclined mirror before the opening, producing an erect instead of an inverted image. In that same century the camera obscura (the name of which, incidentally, comes from the Latin meaning "dark chamber") was used by astronomers for making measurements and drawings of the sun during an eclipse.

The tree and foliage combine to form something of a natural camera obscura. The shadow of the foliage provides a partly darkened "chamber," the interlaced leaves and branches provide tiny openings through which the light can shine, and the ground provides a surface on which the light can fall to form an image of the source of the light, namely, the sun.

As shown in the accompanying diagram, light from different points on the crescent of an eclipsed sun passes through the tiny openings in the foliage and reproduces an image of those points on the ground. This image is reversed or inverted, but otherwise is faithful to the original.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Canal Zone?
2. A yak?
3. The Aleutian Islands?
4. Bergen?
5. The Coyote State?
6. The Red Sea?
7. Beale Street?
8. The country which awards the Victoria Cross for bravery?
9. The most densely populated land mass in the world?
10. A grasshopper used for a weather vane?

(Answers appear on this page)

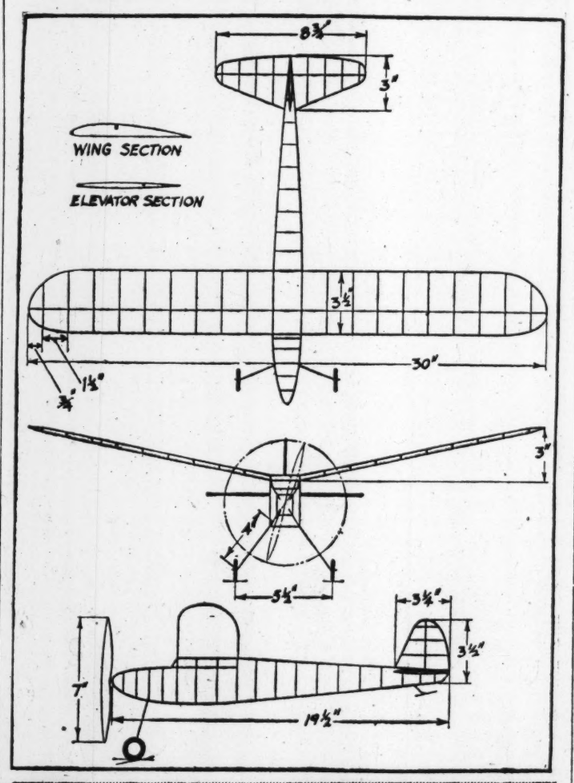
Hesitation

"While we deliberate about beginning it is already too late to begin."—Quintilian.

The Amazon

With its enormous tributaries—the Rio Negro, the Madeira, the Japura, and many others—it is estimated that the Amazon River affords an inland navigation of 50,000 miles.

How to Build a Model Airplane



Top: Plan for cabin ship. Bottom: As the finished plane appears

Cabin Ship

(Fourth of Five Articles)

(AP) Feature Service

This model is a cabin, or fuselage craft, resembling a full-scale ship. It has a square fuselage and the wing has cambered ribs.

Materials:

Wing, spars, longerons, braces and empennage frame, 12 pieces of 3-32in. x 3-32in. x 24in. balsa.
Ribs, 7 pieces of ⅛in. x 3in x 12in. balsa.
Propeller block, 1in. x 1in. x 7in. balsa.
Wire fittings, 20in. of 020 steel piano wire.
Nose block, 2in. x 1in x 1in. balsa.
2 sheets Japanese rice tissue paper.
1 hardwood nose plug.
¾-in. balsa wheels.
3 ¼-inch brass washers.
60 inches ⅛in. x 1-32in. rubber thread.
1 half-ounce bottle of cement.
1 half-ounce bottle of clear dope.

Materials can be bought at any store having a hobby or toy department.

Instructions: Make full-size drawing of each part according to dimensions on plan. Both sides of fuselage should be built at same time so they will be identical. When cutting out upright braces, cut duplicates so that each will be identical in size for corresponding unit.

Cover drawing with wax paper and pin upper and lower longerons in place. Place center, or longest, upright braces first, then work toward the tail. After first section has dried, remove pins, cover side with wax paper and build the other side directly on it. Connect tail posts, or rear braces, first, then insert cross members, moving toward nose. Attach rear hook, then cover the fuselage by loping the longérons, (main structural strips) and fitting a single strip of paper just large enough to cover one side at a time.

Wing: Cut 20 ribs out of 1-16in. sheet balsa. Make a pattern rib of cardboard or hardwood and after cutting ribs out roughly, pin them together, pattern rib in center, and sand all ribs until they match pattern. Pin leading and trailing edges in place and then attach ribs by placing cement in the corners of the joints. Then attach inner spar. Cement wing panels to center section and place a 3in. block under one wing tip while other is pinned flat to workboard and attach center ribs. Apply liberal quantity of cement to this joint, which forms connection to center section of wings.

Apply coat of clear dope to both edges and wing tips and along ribs at center section. Attach wing covering at trailing edge, pull paper forward, wrap it over leading edge and back to trailing edge.

Tail: Stabilizer follows general design of wing and involves same operations. When rudder is cemented in place, it should be offset about two degrees so model will circle in flight.

Propeller: Cut a blade pattern 3½in. long. Lay it on propeller block and trace its outline. Turn pattern over and trace outline on opposite end of block. Insert needle or small nail through hole to be used as opening for propeller shaft, then carve out and sand block and outline of pattern.

Propeller shaft and **rear hook** are bent from piano wire as in previous models. **Landing gear struts** are attached to the fuselage directly beneath one of the upright braces. Bind the wire to the cross member of the fuselage with thread and apply a liberal quantity of cement. Use wheels at least ¾ of an inch in diameter.

Power is provided by rubber and its length will depend on its immediate use. Usually four or six strands are enough for good indoor performance, six to ten strands for outdoor.

Adjustment: Place index finger of each hand under each wing tip about a third back from leading edge. If model noses down, move wing forward, if nose points upward move wing back until fuselage rests in straight line. If model dives, move wing forward. Increase the number of winds about 50 turns each time and gradually approach the maximum the rubber will permit.

Next Tuesday: A national championship contender.

A Mother's Choice

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

In his use of such simple, clear and forceful language, Abraham Lincoln revealed, again and again, his knowledge and love of the great book which was the pattern both of his living and his daily speech, the Bible.

This constant and abiding faith in the Book of Books was instilled into the heart of Lincoln by his mother, who in her rude log cabin frequently took Abe and his little sister upon her knee and read the Bible to them.

In her extreme poverty she considered it the height of affluence to be the sole and undisputed owner of a farm; yet she was often heard to say, "I would rather my son would be able to read the Bible, than to own a farm, if he can have but one."

In Lighter Vein

Doubled

"I wonder why rich folks so often marry rich folks?"

"Because they have so much interest in common."

The Modern Age

"Please, sir, could I have tomorrow afternoon off?——"

"Your grandmother, I suppose!"

"Exactly, sir. She is making her first parachute jump."—New Zealand Railways Magazine.

Their Need

The squad of recruits were very raw. Even the simple orders "Right turn" and "Left turn" meant just nothing to them.

After various efforts the N. C. O. got them halted, and eyed them sadly.

"It's no use," he said; "it's not a drill instructor you want—it's a sheepdog!"—Answers.

Bow-Wow!

"Now, my lad," said the head of the house, "you must get rid of that dog you brought home a fortnight ago. He's a nuisance and barks too much."

"Oh, Dad!" began the youngster dolefully.

"Yes, get rid of him, and I'll give you half a crown."

The next day little Billy asked for the half-crown.

"He's gone, Dad," he explained.

"Good!" said his father handing over the money. "How did you manage to get rid of him?"

"I swapped him for three puppies."—Tit-Bits.

Endless Discussion

Small Boy: "Dad, what are the holes in this board for?"

Dad: "Those are knot holes."

Small Boy (after consideration): "Well, if they're not holes, what are they?"—Grit.

Her Chum's Need

Mamaroneck, N. Y.

One day last Spring a neighbor asked a housewife if she would like to have a bouquet of fresh flowers delivered to her each week for a very nominal sum of 25 cents. Living in an apartment and not having a garden, the housewife was grateful to hear of this, and asked more about it.

The neighbor lived in a home with a lovely garden of flowers; but her daughter had a school chum whose father had lost his job, and it looked as if the chum would not be able to go to camp in the summer. So the daughter decided to help her. With her Mother's permission, she began delivering bouquets for a small remuneration.

The daughter faithfully carried out her little job through the next few months; and the housewife was glad to learn that the little chum was privileged to enjoy a needed vacation.

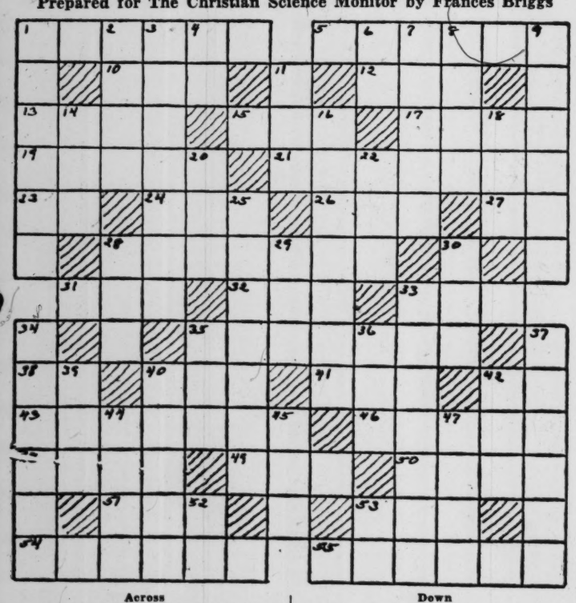
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A strip of territory across the Isthmus of Panama, extending 5 miles on either side of the Panama Canal; leased in perpetuity to the United States.
2. An animal, between the bisons and the true oxen, found in the higher regions of central Asia; it has long hair fringing the shoulders, sides, and tail.
3. A chain of volcanic islands west of Alaska.
4. A seaport city of southwestern Norway.
5. South Dakota.
6. An inland sea between Egypt and Arabia, joined to the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal.
7. Memphis, Tennessee.
8. Great Britain; instituted by Queen Victoria, in 1856.
9. The island of Java in the Dutch East Indies; 821 to the square mile.
10. Atop Faneuil Hall in Boston, Mass.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What mountainous district of Asia was resting place of ark after Deluge (Gen. 8:4)?
5—In chess, what is a piece moving diagonally any number of unoccupied squares?
10—Small horse is what?
12—Where is Wauchula (abbr.)?
13—Guido —— was a famous Italian painter.
15—Would a germander have buds, oars, or fins (sing.)?
17—Who was an Ahohite, one of heroes of David's guard (I Chron. 11:29)?
19—Who was Greek goddess of peace?
21—Whom does Count di Luna love in "Il Trovatore"?
23—Symbol for calcium is what?
24—What writing fluid is mentioned in Bible?
26—What is a river of western Poland?
27—Decameter (abbr.)
28—What horse was steed of the Muses?
31—What wood was used for beams and rafters of houses in Bible times?
32—Where is Kuznetsk (abbr.)?
33—What is aurin?
35—Benvenuto Cellini's statue of whom stands in a Florentine square?
38—Where is Algona (abbr.)?
40—What is an East Indian timber tree?
41—What is monetary unit of Japan?
42—Symbol for tantalum is what?
43—What seaport is capital of Prussian province of Pomerania?
46—What was a son of Abraham and Keturah (Gen. 25:2)?
48—Where would you find Siamese?
49—What is a commune of Saxony, Germany?
50—13 Across painted a fresco of goddess of what?
51—A fox is often described as what?
53—Melody.
54—What German geographer was born in 1779?
55—In golf, what is that part of a pit where natural soil is exposed?

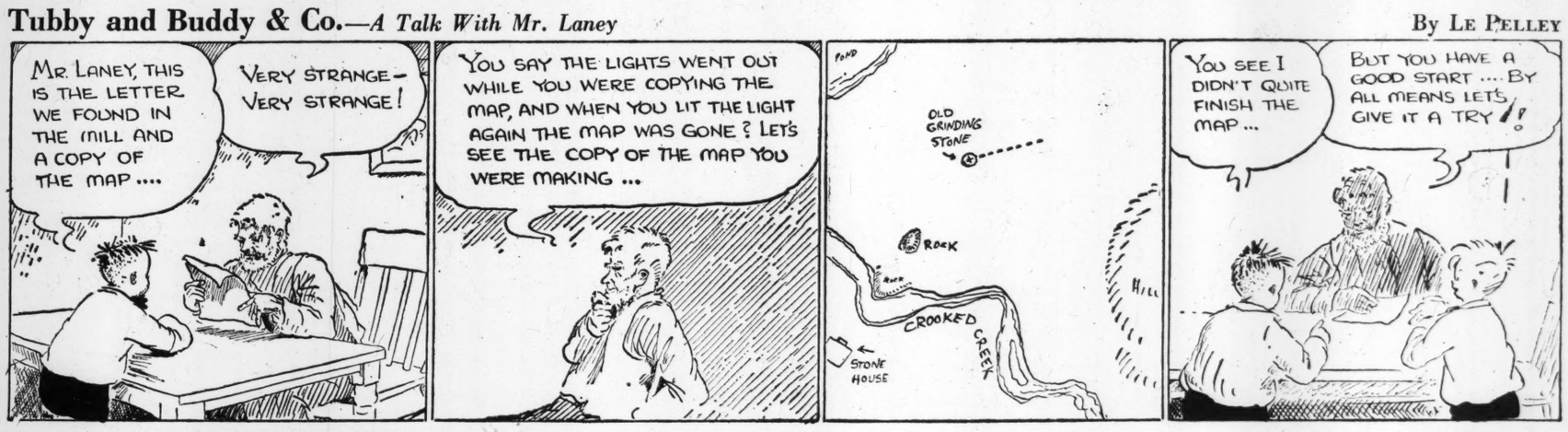
Down

1—Where is Mozambique?
2———Arundel is a county of central Maryland.
3—What mountain peak is highest in State of Washington?
4—Symbol for silver is what?
6—What is title of a Kipling poem?
7—What weapon did David carry?
8—A nimbus is what?
9—Hector was whose son?
11—Who was second son of Aram, and grandson of Shem (Gen. 10:23)?
14—Epoch.
16—Who composed a very impressive sea picture called "La Mer"?
18—Who was ancestor of Ardites?
20—Where is Sidcup (abbr.)?
22—What adjective suffix means "full of"?
25—What is name of new territory taken from Finland by Soviet Russia?
28—The pygmy hog is a very small wild what?
29—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
30—What is a river of France and Belgium?
33—What is a seaport city of New Zealand?
34—What was relationship of Martha to Lazarus?
35—What nickname is given to an Irishman?
36—What is a river of Netherlands?
37—Simon, Christian convert who lived at Joppa, was what?
39—What is a commune of Belgium?
40—What bird has very long legs?
42—A marble to be used as a shooter is what?
44—If you were in Troyes, France, in what direction would you travel to reach Epinal?
45—What is used on a bolt?
47—What kind of a horse is mentioned in politics?
52—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
53—Symbol for gold is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Talk With Mr. Laney*

By Le Pelley


MR. LANEY, THIS IS THE LETTER WE FOUND IN THE MILL AND A COPY OF THE MAP....
VERY STRANGE— VERY STRANGE!
YOU SAY THE LIGHTS WENT OUT WHILE YOU WERE COPYING THE MAP, AND WHEN YOU LIT THE LIGHT AGAIN THE MAP WAS GONE? LET'S SEE THE COPY OF THE MAP YOU WERE MAKING...
POND
OLD GRINDING STONE
ROCK
CROOKED CREEK
STONE HOUSE
YOU SEE I DIDN'T QUITE FINISH THE MAP...
BUT YOU HAVE A GOOD START.... BY ALL MEANS LETS GIVE IT A TRY!

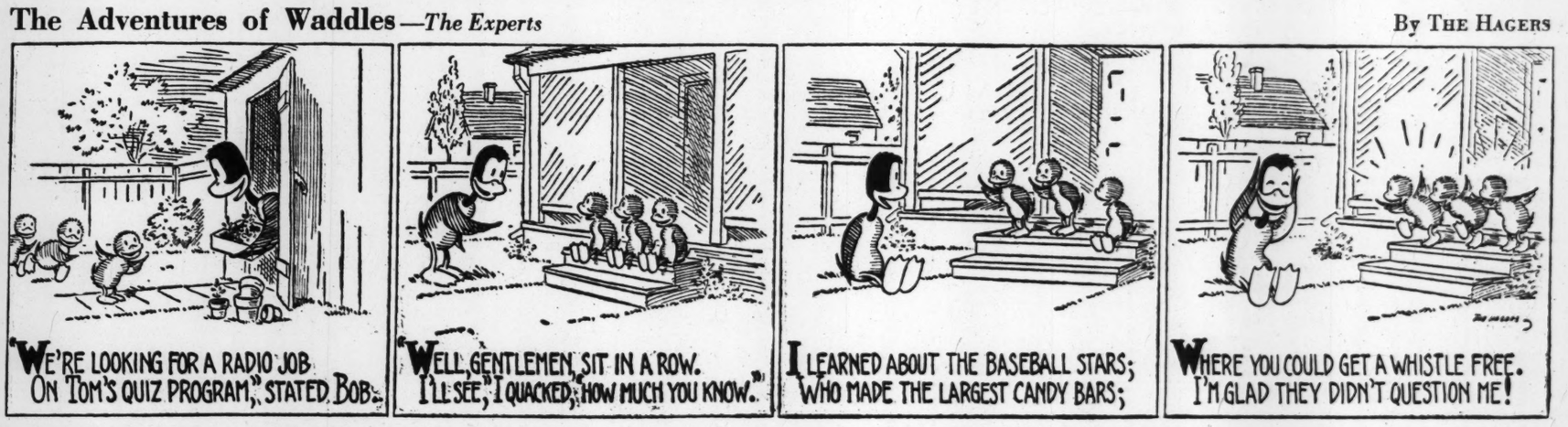
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Is That So!*

By Rodgers

Had just finished a nap today when Sponge came along. 'Boy! I had the grandest dream!" I wagged—
"I was racing rabbits and, WOW! what races they were!"
"How silly!" Sponge purred, "You have as much chance of outrunning a rabbit as you have of catching your tail!"
!-!-!
Rodgers
Well, she's right about my tail! There's no doubt about that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Experts*

By The Hagers


"WE'RE LOOKING FOR A RADIO JOB ON TOM'S QUIZ PROGRAM," STATED BOB.
"WELL, GENTLEMEN, SIT IN A ROW. I'LL SEE," I QUACKED, "HOW MUCH YOU KNOW."
I LEARNED ABOUT THE BASEBALL STARS; WHO MADE THE LARGEST CANDY BARS;
WHERE YOU COULD GET A WHISTLE FREE. I'M GLAD THEY DIDN'T QUESTION ME!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Kindlein

Babies were the center of interest in Germany's celebration of May 19 as Mother's Day. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, appealed for more of them, apparently to fill up new Lebensraum in the "middle European area." And the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asked Germans to stop barbarizing the German language by using the English word "baby." The newspaper urges: "Say the German word 'Kindlein' over to yourself. . . . Let the word come back and you will be surprised by the warmth of its intimacy and softness, and its melody."

It is good to be reminded that warmth and softness are still desired when Germans think of babies. Here is evidence that the innocence, sweetness and tenderness which babies express and call forth must be appealed to even when the purpose is to give them a racial name and use them as instruments of Party policy. Here is a Fifth Column which may yet conquer the Nazis.

No people in the world express more affection for children than the Germans—not even the Italians for their "bambinos." Even though called "Kindlein," babies will still exert their softening internationalist influence. They will remain individuals, not cogs in a machine, and they will evoke compassion. Germans extend their affection for children beyond the family circle. They may not yet extend it to include the babies of other lands, of bombed cities like Warsaw and Rotterdam, for instance. But one day the strength of gentleness which little children command will overpower the violence most visibly expressed just now by Naziism.

Lilac Time

It's lilac time in old New England. Lavender and white. Purple and mauve. Lacy spires like minarets. Fragrance of incense before the dawn of a May morning. Heart-shaped leaves stirring in the warm breeze. Slender boughs singing with song sparrow and wren.

White lilacs growing tall like trees close beside old houses, their flowers touching window panes with remembrance of yesterdays "when lilacs last in the door-yard bloomed." Panicles of white breathing the mystery of enchantment.

Clumps of old-fashioned purple lilacs encircling long forgotten cellar-holes. Marking hearthstone where men and women once toiled and laughed. Children reaching to pick the beloved blossoms free to any passer-by.

Persian lilacs in old gardens. Keeping tryst with Grandmother's yellow roses. Nodding to violets. Friendly with garden pinks.

New England's roadside lilacs waving white and purple plumes. Beckoning visitors to linger while the year is young. To join spring's old refrain, "It's lilac time. It's lilac time."

A Basic Liberty Upheld

The First Amendment to the American Constitution, with its guarantee of freedom of worship, still stands in its full meaning. The decision of the Supreme Court in reversing a Connecticut conviction of members of the sect of Jehovah's Witnesses, for soliciting funds for religious purposes without a permit, upholds the fundamental rights of individuals under the constitutional guarantee.

"The people of this Nation," wrote Justice Roberts in a unanimous opinion, "have ordained in the light of history that in spite of the probability of excesses and abuses these [religious and political] liberties are, in the long view, essential to enlightened opinion and right conduct on the part of the citizens of a democracy."

In New Haven, Connecticut, a man and his two sons had entered a neighborhood largely peopled by adherents of Roman Catholicism and sought to sell pamphlets and phonograph records criticizing that church. Despite the unwisdom of the action, the solicitors were within their rights, the court held, since no element of disorder was involved.

The very word democracy implies free expression of popular opinion—on the hustings, in the press, in the pulpit, or in the public ways. Until Utopia is attained, the privilege will invariably be abused. As the Supreme Court held, there are limits to the exercise of these liberties, which must never be allowed to incite violence or to deprive others of the same freedom. But the important thing is to retain and to prevent curtailment of the underlying right, and this the court, without division of opinion, has wisely done.

Design for Mastery

Among serious disadvantages under which the Allies have been waging war is this one: that they have felt morally bound to refrain from invading neutral countries to gain strategic advantage. In each case the Third Reich "got there with the most men," and got there first. Allied war policies have reflected the hope of Allied leaders and peoples that if they refrained from certain acts, Reichsführer Hitler might also refrain from certain acts.

Such policies have probably already undergone drastic revision. Herr Hitler's strategy has shown no scrupulous waiting on his part. Only the question of being himself ready to make a move has governed his method of war. This is clear enough now for all to see.

In the Third Reich's lexicon of warfare there is no such word as don't. To refrain from bombing war-supply depots in Germany, for example, in the hope that such restraint will be reciprocated by the Third Reich—this is a type of "appeasement" that can have no place in the all-out war to which Herr Hitler's latest moves have now committed the belligerents.

The British Prime Minister's weekend radiocast underscored British recognition of this point. Mr. Churchill would have it understood that on the Western Front "mastery can be regained only by a furious and unrelenting assault."

This sounds almost like a blue-print for all Allied operations. That it may indeed be just that is indicated in reports on civilian morale in Britain. British people seem fully aware of the dangers that may assail them from the skies. Everywhere in Britain people are reported ready for the worst, and willing if need be to face it. With such support the Allied Governments probably will not long hesitate in taking the most drastic measures to disrupt Germany's war effort.

Already, as Mr. Churchill observed, Allied planes are reported to have inflicted great damage on German oil refineries, indispensable factors in German air power. These raids were taken, of course, in the face of threats by Germany that they would be repaid with interest. If ever the Allied leadership hoped that "if we don't do our worst maybe Hitler won't do his," there is little of that hope in Britain today. British leaders now are fully aware that with the Third Reich leadership neither peace nor war involves a question of abiding by rules, or waiting for the other fellow to break them first. The New Germany simply takes advantage of other peoples' scruples as a period in which to prepare, and when ready, strikes.

Security

As the armies struggle once more in Belgium and northern France, the world is learning once more about insecurity. The amazing destructiveness of mechanized war has shocked humanity. Even nations not directly engaged, such as America, have been awakened by the Nazi war machine's sudden sweep over the Netherlands and into Belgium and France. Nations still free to build up defenses have been galvanized into action. Hastily they seek security.

Under these pressures non-essentials are being cast aside. Many things about security are becoming clearer. Everyone can see better now why collective security was attempted and why it is worth great sacrifices. And it is plain that whether we like arms or not, they are necessary until all nations are ready to settle disputes peacefully. Moreover, it should be clear by now that even security from invasion is not obtained by waiting to be attacked. The Chinese, Ethiopians, Czechs, Poles, Finns, Danes, Norwegians, Dutch, and Belgians can all testify on that point. No coast defense guns will give security to ideals and interests that reach far beyond national boundaries.

One phase of security which still needs to be better understood—and it is in grave danger of being misunderstood in the United States particularly—is that security begins with the thinking of a people. Even armed preparedness requires a nation to wake up. But attack today is much more than a matter of guns and planes. The Fifth Column operates through apathy and disunity, through fear and anger as well as through physical sabotage. Destructive thoughts fly farther than any bomber. They cross borders unmolested and too often they find congenial lodgment in the country attacked. The first step in obtaining security was long ago stated in the New Testament: "Gird up the loins of your mind."

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Airplanes to the Allies!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Airplanes should be rushed to the British and French regardless of how or when they can pay for them. If the British are unable to ship them, Americans should use their own ships. It would be better to lose a few ships and some money now than to lose all later.

I would favor even sending American planes, if necessary, since the United States is in no danger of attack from the air unless the Germans obtain bases in South America and Mexico, and the United States could replenish its air fleet by then.

I am sure that if the Allies can only be assured of a supply of airplanes they will be enabled not only to hold out, but eventually to win the war. Let Americans make it clear to their Congressmen what they wish done. ETHEL SPENCER

Alameda, Calif.

Facing Today's Problems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I interviewed Mrs. Raymond Baldwin, wife of the Governor of Connecticut, in my program "Women of Connecticut," over station WTIC. In the course of the talk I asked her a question, which she answered in such a constructive, encouraging manner that I thought you might find a place for it in the Monitor.

I said to her: "These seem to be days when discouragement, fear and uncertainty are tearing at the world. Will you tell our friends how you face these things?"

Mrs. Baldwin replied: "Somehow, I have an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the right. I truly believe in a divine plan; in other words—and more simply—God knows what is best for His world, and if we try to live honestly and unselfishly and try to the best of our ability to live understandingly with one another, we shall attain that happiness that is real and lasting. In our little family we try to meet the problems that each day brings and try not to worry too much about those of tomorrow which, after all, are not yet problems."

Bridgeport, Conn. JANE DILLON

Aid for French Evacuees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

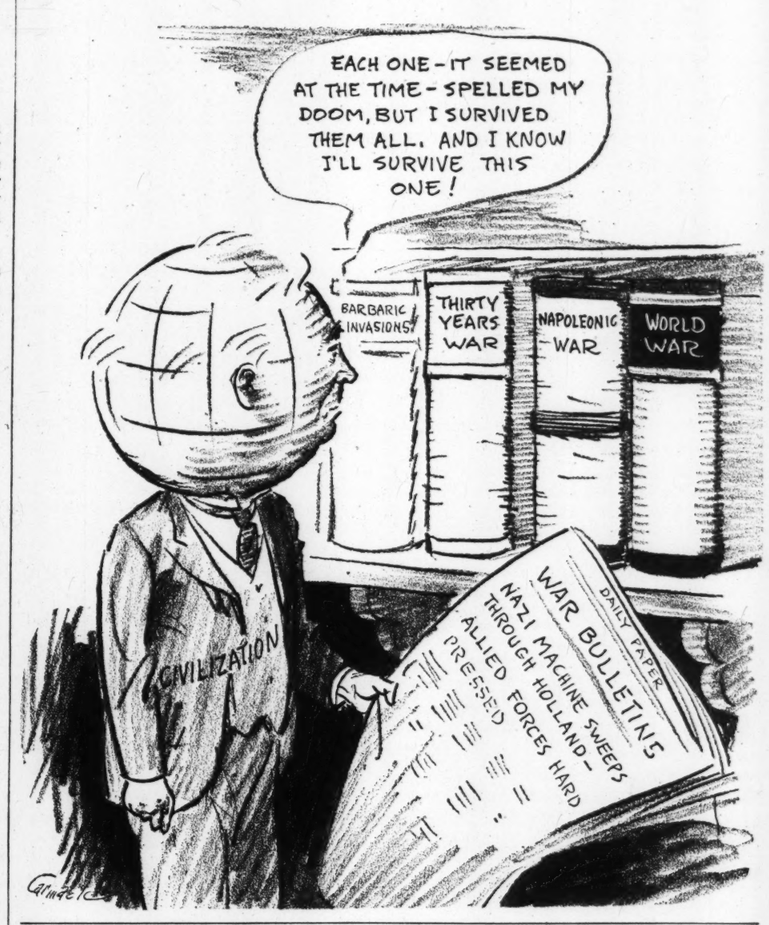
Since early September the American Friends of France have been standing by the French population in the Ardennes, where they maintained a relief center at Revin, and in the Aisne, where their center is at Blerancourt, to prepare them for the evacuation now forced upon them. From the moment the German thrust began, our units have been assisting French military and civil authorities to extricate civilians from the danger zone.

Our Paris office now cables us as follows: "After days of anxious waiting we received the first news from the field through a chauffeur of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps who reports thrilling work of the American Friends of France in canteens and first-aid stations. . . . Excellent morale among the evacuated in spite of exhausting and heartrending conditions. . . . The numbers of evacuees far exceed the provisions we had made due to constant pouring in from the north. . . . Tremendous need for food and clothing. Above all, immediate cash."

French soldiers have told our committee in France that our care of their wives, children, and aged parents makes it possible for them to fight with minds at rest. As France marches to the front, she calls upon her civilians to hold the rear. Upon the Allied morale now depends the fate of civilization. Help us to save it by sending contributions to the American Friends of France, 3 Sutton Place, New York City.

MRS. KATHERINE HOYT CROSS,
First Vice-President and Chairman
New York

Hard to Defeat


EACH ONE - IT SEEMED AT THE TIME - SPELLED MY DOOM, BUT I SURVIVED THEM ALL, AND I KNOW I'LL SURVIVE THIS ONE!
BARBARIC INVASIONS
THIRTY YEARS WAR
NAPOLEONIC WAR
WORLD WAR
CIVILIZATION
DAILY PAPER
WAR BULLETINS
NAZI MACHINE SWEEPS THROUGH HOLLAND—
ALLIED FORCES HARD PRESSED

Sunday Morning, Old Style

The very roosters seemed to know when it was Sunday morning on the farm. Their crow was more triumphant and long-drawn than on week-days. A drowsy hush lay over the whole place; over the pastures, the corn-fields, the orchards, the barnyard where the hens wallowed in the dust.

Inside the little white farmhouse every room shone with cleanliness, and nosegays of Grandma's flowers made their plainness gay. Of course, some chores had to be done even on Sunday, and the cows milked and turned out to pasture. Breakfast in the big, sunny kitchen was a little later than on week-days, for Grandpa had to perform the ritual of Sunday shaving first and change his overalls for his best black suit and stiff-bosomed white shirt. His skin glowed and his thick-wavy hair was snowy-white.

There was always a reverent bowing of heads as Grandpa said the grace.

"Bless this food to our use,
And ourselves to thy service, Amen."

Then we set to on breakfast, for everyone was hungry. Grandma's fluffy, hot biscuits, spread with fresh-churned butter and honey disappeared at an alarming rate. Home-cured bacon, milk gravy, fresh eggs crisply fried, glasses of sweet, rich milk for us youngsters made a hearty breakfast—the sort to stay by one until the late Sunday dinner. On most days there was talk of crops, the plowing, the horses and cows. But on Sunday morning Grandpa asked us about the Sunday School lesson we had studied the night before. Perhaps we could coax him to tell a story of log-cabin days.

We did not have many books, but Grandpa and Grandma were both wonderful storytellers and from them we children learned the everyday history of our country, pioneer tales, stories of the Civil War, Negro songs, stories even about the very early heroes, Dan'l Boone and Andy Jackson.

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I can see still the few books in the little bookcase—"With Stanley in Darkest Africa" and its fearfully fascinating pictures, "Dante's Inferno," with even more gruesome illustrations; Josephus' "History of the Church," "David Copperfield," the McGuffey readers full of real diversion, the "Farmer's Almanac," and a "History of the U. S. A." written in 1832 by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich. But the family Bible was the best-read book in that household. It was read every evening after supper, quoted daily, and was just as much a part of our lives as the radio is that of people today.

After breakfast, Grandma admonished us not to "let the grass grow under our feet" and we worked quickly making beds, helping with the dishes, bringing in the eggs. Our Sunday dresses were laid out on the bed and eagerly we made ready for the seven-mile drive to church. If the wind was from the South, we could hear the faint, far-off sound of church bells. During the week all summer we girls ran barefoot, and cherished our shiny patent-leather slippers for Sunday. Big hair-ribbon bows were tied on our pig-tails and sashes that matched them went round our waists. We always wore white dresses for Sunday and leghorn hats adorned with a wreath.

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There was a carriage, freshly washed and looking very "stylish," we thought, with its fringed top and tasselled whip in the socket. Old Nellie, her black coat gleaming and smooth, tossed her head impatiently as we climbed in. For all her years, she still had speed and fire and never let you forget she came of Kentucky blue-blood.

Carriages and buggies filled the road now, for it was a church-going time and place. Nellie was driven back to the long shed behind the church and we filed in with our elders. The men and boys took one side of the building, the women and girls the other. There were no stained glass windows and no organ. It was a bare, ugly little building, but a bouquet of wild roses often adorned the pine pulpit. Uncle Dan stood before the congregation and led the singing with his deep, strong voice. Uncle Dan had been in the Civil War and farmer that he was preserved an erect, soldierly bearing. A young man, studying for the ministry in a near-by college, often preached for us. He was a big rawboned farmer boy, awkward in his gestures, but sincere and thoughtful in his sermons. When he said "Our Father" he talked of someone who understood perfectly the problems and worries of Kansas farmers. The closing hymn was always the same, "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again."

Sunday morning on the farm was a time we loved. It was the prelude to the very nicest day of the week, a day when we rested from hard work, and worshiped a bountiful God with hearts full of thanksgiving and joy. INES MACAULAY

Down the Middle of the Road

The Republican Problem

By Erwin D. Canham

The leadership of the Republican Party is today presented with the greatest challenge for statecraft and wisdom that has come to partisan politics in recent times. Likewise President Roosevelt faces the duty of being honestly non-partisan. Both parties, in patriotic devotion to the safety of America and the safeguarding of world civilization, have got to put their family difficulties upon such a plane that in a Presidential year they will not sap the mobility and authority of the United States during the crisis.

According to schedule, the Republicans are to hold their national convention in Philadelphia on June 24. News reports record efforts of some G. O. P. leaders to postpone the convention, for a month or perhaps longer. The plan seems altogether sound, particularly in view of the widespread earlier desire to hold the Republican Convention after the Democratic anyway. As a matter of fact, there might be great merit in postponing both conventions in a sort of political truce until the shortest possible time before the November elections—say a month or two.

The present early dates of the conventions were set by stagecoach standards. The modern press, radio, and swift transportation make it perfectly possible to compress a political campaign into a few weeks. The Republicans have been reluctant to delay meeting because of the relative inexperience of their chief potential candidates. It is argued that there is much time needed for the "build-up."

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The party is caught in an awkward predicament. Though the candidates for the nomination still strive gallantly in their speeches to keep domestic issues to the fore, they are fighting an uphill fight. The country obviously demands the nominee of greatest experience. And yet Thomas E. Dewey, in his recent travels, has been able to "pledge" an important total of delegates. Will these pledges remain loyal to him and his hitherto isolationist platform? Or will he be able to shift his ground to meet changing conditions? The situation of his pledged delegates is becoming increasingly anomalous.

Senator Robert A. Taft is scarcely more experienced, and Monday night at St. Louis he delivered an aggressively isolationist speech. Will the country be prepared to follow his leadership in the crisis? With all respect for his talents, as for Mr. Dewey's, it is greatly to be doubted. And Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg long since adopted a stern isolationist attitude which may have suited the earlier wishes of much of the country but hardly accords with the feeling of challenge and alarm now sweeping the land.

On the criterion that the greatest possible experience is needed, Herbert Hoover certainly stands out. He, too, expressed his doubts about the likelihood of war last year, and he was an outspoken critic of Administration foreign policies which now appear vindicated. He has just come out with hearty endorsement of the new national defense program.

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The Republicans therefore face two stern questions which might as well be asked frankly: Is June the right time to cross their Rubicon of decision? Can any possible Republican candidate defeat Mr. Roosevelt in November, conditions remaining as grave or graver than they are now?

If the candid answer is a possible "No" to both queries, then what next? Should the party enter into a coalition with the Roosevelt Administration, taking four or five Cabinet posts? Could Miss Dorothy Thompson's novel expedient be tried of having an election solely over the Vice-Presidency, which if it ended in Republican victory would probably lead to a genuine coalition?

And if the party refuses to alter its course, and precipitates a damaging battle over foreign policy, will it not have much to answer for to the nation and the world? Will a rather general platform endorsement of the Administration course in foreign affairs be sufficient to achieve national unity?

President Roosevelt, instead of making the Republican task harder by pressing his temporary advantage, should certainly extend the hand of fellowship for genuine national unity in which the Republican share will be real as well as apparent. It is, indeed time for wise statecraft in party decisions.

The Wide Horizon

Encounter in Bucharest

By Harold G. Laycock

BUCHAREST

It is not frequently that this writer makes vigorous protests. He leaves such things to the more capable qualities of diplomats, or to the more vociferous energy of untipped Balkan taxicab drivers, and is grateful that he can thus easily shirk another minor burden.

But when the man from the Bucharest electricity department descended on him in the early gray hours of a recent memorable morning and, with conspicuously little preamble, interrupted his supply of light, heat, and radio, he deserted the resolution of a lifetime. With rather more diplomatic than taxicab driverish vigor, he protested.

The man from the Bucharest electricity department scribbled into his book in grim embarrassment. The former tenant of the flat, he disclosed brusquely, had overlooked a contribution due to his employers, and until the moment this matter should be regulated, light, heat, and radio were shorn from the list of luxuries of one Englishman abroad.

He was invited inside while further inquiries were instituted by telephone. The number was engaged. The man from the Bucharest electricity department brooded into his morning paper.

"You English," he said abruptly, "have lost all the 'neutrals.'"

* * *

The headline he had scanned read "Finland Makes Peace," and one rather confused Englishman realized instantaneously why he had been temporarily deprived of Bucharest's habitually charitable electricity supply.

The man from the Bucharest electricity department fondled his argument regretfully and it began to purr sadly out.

He was a democrat. That is, he knew democracy stood between him and totalitarian bondage. He was willing to let his Government know best and hide away from the battlefields until democracy had assured his independence through victory. But he was deeply concerned over the way democracy was going about it—having its ships sunk, letting leaks widen in its "blockade," persisting in blinkered unprogressive inactivity, recoiling from diplomatic defeats with no more than a futile feint.

His lack of appreciation of strategy, of the slow but relentless effects of economic privations, of the observance by English tradition of international law, and of other considerations were passed without censure, and he went moodily ahead.

Finland, brave little Finland, criterion, example to all aggression-threatened states, was deeply in his thought. Why had democracy not saved Finland? Sweden? If Sweden objected, break Sweden to save Finland.

* * *

It is difficult to imagine to what degree the fate of Finland has bewildered the emotions of the man from the Bucharest electricity department and his Balkan brothers. It has affected them nearly to the point of abandoning all faith in their democracy shield—while they dare not reach that state. Instead of being irritated and acid, then, they allow themselves only disappointment and a vague quest for excuse.

But for years they have been excusing—the Rhineland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Memel, Poland. And the only alternative before them from this method of moral compensation is to stroke the uncertain-tempered bear or shake the wrenching grip of the storm-troopers at their threshold.

Yet the man from the Bucharest electricity department is finding excuses harder and harder to seek. He has even stopped looking for them and taken refuge fundamentally in an inexplicable hope that democracy knows what it's doing. If only it would add some logic to his indefensible attitude by halting somewhere its apparent retreat. He wants intensely to be pro-Allies, knows confidently that he is and could never be other.

His puzzlement vexes him. His hero's conduct puts him in a dilemma, disillusionment beginning to corrode the edges of his faith, impatience ruffling his calm.

Even a couple of months ago the man from the Bucharest electricity department would have investigated before he cut off the Englishman's light, heat, and radio. But even today he turns them on again after only a little while. The effect on him of events in the North and West remains to be seen.

Mirror of World Opinion

Princeton's Service

Citizens of New Jersey in recent years have had good reason to note the constructive influence of Princeton University upon the course of State and local government. In many ways, the University's School of Public and International Affairs has provided expert guidance which, though often ignored by the politicians, has created standards of administrative procedure which will be valuable for years to come.

The inquiry currently conducted by the Princeton Local Government Survey is a case in point. An improved system of financial control for New Jersey's municipalities already has been effected as a direct result of this investigation. And the probabilities are that reform of the State's admittedly antiquated tax structure, if and when it can be carried out on a prudent basis, will be derived in large part from the findings of the University experts.

Eight years ago, when the depression had reached its lowest depths, Princeton presented a detailed study of State government which pointed to possible savings of $14,000,000 annually and suggested various basic changes in the governmental set-up. Most of these proposals were spurned by the partisan gentry. But their potential usefulness in any future reorganization of the State colossus is apparent.

"The University in our day," said Woodrow Wilson at the Princeton sesquicentennial celebration, October 21, 1896, "is no longer inclined to stand aloof from the practical world, and surely, it ought never to have the disposition to do so." It is to the credit of the University authorities that this ideal of "Princeton in the Nation's Service" remains a dominant motif.—*Times-Advertiser*, Trenton, N. J.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

Good Indivisible

Good embraces every particular aspect of life, yet in itself good is indivisible. Patriotism, as a virtue, is but part of the general and rightful attitude towards all, and this part cannot be separated in the moral order from, or be opposed to the whole. In the domain of moral organization, one nation cannot progress at the expense of others, or assert itself in a positive way, to the prejudice or harm of the others. Just as the positive moral indignity of a private individual is manifested in his works which are truly useful to all the others, in the same way the works of a nation, faithful to the moral principle, are necessarily bound to universal good.—WLADEK S. SOLOVIEFF (1853-1900) in "Unity of Mankind."